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The People's Press.

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COUSIN ELIHU.

All her life long Sara Holmes had had a romance. It began and ended with these words: "When Elihu comes home." And though she was nineteen years old at the time of which I write, it seemed to her on that burning July day, as she sat in her bedroom and looked out upon the moonlit fields, that she had been living one or two centuries in this world, at the very least, and all the time dreaming golden dreams of Elihu, only to find them shivered into atoms at the last.

For Elihu had come. And the time and the manner of his coming were so unlooked for and so unexpected to her as well as to every one else, that no wonder the girl sat there in the moonlight, saying to herself: "He is here. I need never watch or wait for him again. In the next chamber to mine he is sleeping—that is if he can sleep. Poor Elihu."

The earliest stories she could remember had been told to her by her mother, about "Cousin Elihu" and the enormous fortune he had made "down South," at a time when fortunes could yet be made in that unhappy land. She had heard fabulous tales of the palace in which he lived, of negro slaves who flew to do his bidding, of the beautiful carriages and horses that bore him from place to place, and of the jewels, the silks, satins and velvets that fortunate woman would possess who would one day become Elihu's bride.

Other girls had heard these stories also, and the belle of the school at Holmesdane often said that, when she was sixteen, she should "go a traveling," and find her way down South, and set her cap for Elihu Holmes. That the result would follow for which she looked, no girl among them doubted, for even the master's stern face softened and smiled upon Rosanna Meadows, when she shook back her golden curls and lifted her large blue eyes with a blush to his.

Poor Rosanna! Sara leaned her cheek on her hand, and looked over the hill-top toward the village graveyard, where the village beauty was now lying, with her blue eyes closed, her golden ringlets smoothed back from her white brow, and her hands clasped in an unearthly quiet on her breast. Elihu had never known how her girlish fancy went out towards him. And now Elihu had come home!

As Sara Holmes grew up, and developed from the tall, angular girl, into the queenly and self-possessed young woman, the thought would some times occur to her, as she stood before the mirror braiding her dark hair, "If he should come back, would he think me pretty, now that Rosanna is gone?" The broad, low brow, the oval cheeks, and dimpled chin answered her: the healthful color, the deep, dark eyes, the bright, bewildering glance said "Yes." For hers was now a higher beauty than Rosanna's pink and white lovliness had ever been, and the treasures of her mind and heart might well have won an older and wiser man to love her long before Elihu came home.

And now she drew a long breath, and set herself to recall all the incidents of that sudden and startling return.

Tea was over—the milk was strained—and they were all sitting on the front piazza, under the shade of the maples and the locusts, while her father read bits from the village newspaper aloud. Her step-mother was knitting; her sister Grace was lining a hat, and her brother Ben was whittling out a toy boat from a bit of wood, while she, Sara, sat beside him and held his tools as he needed them, and lost herself in a reverie about her hero in the South.

A carriage drove up the village road and halted at their gate. The driver descended from his seat and beckoned to her father, who hurried down to the gate to meet him. After talking some time together, a small trunk was lifted down and left beside the gate. Then the carriage door was opened and a tall figure descended, and directly after, Ben, who had followed his father in a fit of boyish curiosity, galloped back with distended eyes, whispering loudly:

"Mother—girls! Cousin Elihu has come! And he has lost every cent of his property down South! I heard the driver tell father so! And they have sent him off up here, because they thought he was going to be sick; and there he is, you see, leaning on father and the driver, and he can't but just walk. Isn't it a blamed shame of those Southerners?"

"Mercy!" exclaimed Ben's step-mother, rising as they all rose, when the tall, slender figure approached.

Sara looked up with her heart in her eyes, to greet her hero—no less a hero to her for the pitiful history of loss and ruin that she had just heard.

She saw a tall, upright, elegant-looking man, with a fair complexion, large, melancholy, blue eyes, a long straight nose, drooping eye brows, eyelids and lips, and a firmly rounded chin that somewhat counteracted and contradicted the listless sadness of the rest of the face. His hair was turning gray, and the heavy, golden mustache had one or two threads of silver, but with that exception he wore no look of age.

Elihu was well but plainly dressed in a traveling suit of gray. He removed his hat as he drew near the ladies, with a courteous grace; but he looked in vain for the warm welcome from the second Mrs. Holmes and her daughter Grace that he would have received from his own cousin had she been alive.

Mrs. Holmes bowed to him coldly though civilly; and Grace, angry with him and with herself for the sudden collapsing of sundry ambitious hopes which she had never confided to any one except her mother, swept him her latest dancing-school courtesy, and affected not to see the hand he held out.

Elihu colored slightly and turned to Sara, whose large dark eyes were fixed with a gaze of tender pity upon his refined and melancholy face.

"You have a face that I ought to know," he said to her gently. "You are your mother's child, dear Sara. I hoped she would be here to meet me when I came home at last."

Sara's heart was already full, and this reference to her dead mother caused her tears to overflow.

"Dear Cousin Elihu," said she, taking his hand in both hers, "my mother remembered and loved you to the last day of her life. She would have been glad indeed to see you here once more. I am glad, too. All my life long I have looked forward to your coming."

"But you did not expect to see me return so poor," said Elihu, sighing.

"Poor or rich, it matters little," replied Sara, fervently. "You are here at home once more, and that should make us all rejoice."

"Aye," said Elihu, looking from her beaming countenances to the cold faces of the rest. "I should have been glad to bring gold enough to make me welcome. But what has happened has happened, and I do not wish to complain. Cousin Joshua, for my cousin's sake, and for the sake of the old times when you and I were boys together, I suppose you will let me stay at the old homestead for a few days?"

"Eh? Oh! To be sure! Stay and welcome Cousin Elihu," stammered the farmer, who seeing the eyes of his wife and his daughter Sara fixed upon him, was like a man between two fires.

So it was settled, and Sara flew about like a good fairy, to prepare supper for the wanderer, and afterward to set in order his room and bed. At nine o'clock he retired and then the storm burst forth.

The second Mrs. Holmes inquired, shrilly, if their house was to be turned into a "poor farm," and made the abiding place of every shiftless creature who had wasted his substance in riotous living among "those negroes"—only to come, at the last, without a penny in his pocket, to be supported by those who had the misfortune to be related to him in a distant way.

Mr. Holmes said, meekly, that it wasn't likely Elihu would want to stay long, and that as he had once redeemed the farm, which was heavily mortgaged, with his own money, and given a deed of the place to his first wife, he didn't very well see how he could refuse him a shelter. For a time at least," he added, nervously, seeing his second wife's black eyebrows knitting themselves together in a way he had learned to dread.

Grace upheld her mother in all her denunciations; though Sara thought, privately, that it would have been more delicate had she kept silence since, as a daughter of Mrs. Holmes by a former marriage, she could not be supposed to have any great interest, pecuniary or otherwise, in the disposition of the homestead farm.

As for Ben, like most boys of thirteen, he was on the side of right against might, and he did not scruple to say that, for his part he hoped Cousin Elihu would stay there forever; and that he was sure, as he had redeemed the farm that he had a perfect right to do so. Sara could have kissed him for the answer, but she kept silent.

The days went on. By every art that a mean and paltry spirit could invent, Mrs. Holmes the second showed plainly to Elihu how unwelcome he was beneath her roof-tree. As for Grace, she simply ignored him. And Mr. Holmes, though he would gladly have been both grateful and kind, was so tamed and worried by nightly curtain lectures hours long, that he dared not show the ruined man any attention, and only looked at him wistfully, now and then as if wondering when he would be gone.

Elihu's plate, knife and fork were placed upon the table at every meal, it is true. He fared as the rest fared, and his room and bed were the best in the house.

But this was Sara's doing. To her and to Ben he owed each moment of happiness that he enjoyed in the old house. The sister and young brother were always glad to be with him, but the other inmates of the house looked over and around him, and even when he eat of their bread and drank of their cup seemed as if they knew him not. Sara's proud spirit blazed up for his sake at the thousand petty insults and affronts each day. She wondered privately to herself and aloud to Ben, how Cousin Elihu, with all the memory of his past wealth and grandeur still in his mind, could endure it! Nor was she surprised, when one pleasant evening, just four weeks after his arrival, Elihu told her that he must go.

"I cannot blame you. They have treated you so shamefully!" she said, while her heart sank down, down in her breast, like a stone sinking into the depths of the tiny lake, on whose banks they sat. "But where will you go, Cousin Elihu? What will you do? You were ill when you came here, and, thanks to their unkindness, you are not well and strong enough to care for yourself. Oh, it is a shame—a shame!" she broke out again. "And if you had come rich as they expected, every one of them would have been at your feet."

Cousin Elihu smiled the smile that always brightened his melancholy face, till, in her eyes, it was the noblest, handsomest face on earth.

"Never mind them, Sara," said he; "you and Ben have been so good to me that I have scarcely noticed the rest. So good that—"

He paused and looked at her.

"Sara, when I'm gone, shall you miss me?"

The tears rose to her eyes.

"Oh, how can you ask? You know, Elihu, when you go I shall be miserable! I shall think of you among strangers, perhaps ill, perhaps dying—"

She hid her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.

Elihu waited until her grief had exhausted itself, and then took her hand.

"What you have said is very true, Sara. I am not fit to go out into the world alone. Will you go with me? You have a good home here, I know, but if I have you to work for I will soon make a better one. And by-and-by Ben can come to us, and we will make a man of him. Will you be my wife, Sara?"

She looked at him with all the solemn fervor of a woman's love and devotion shining in her eyes.

"If you will take me, Elihu, and let me care for you, I shall be the happiest creature on earth. From the moment when I saw you come in at the farm gate, from the moment when I knew that your fortune was gone, and that you were ill and alone in the world, I have prayed that you might love me. I don't care where our home is or what it is, so that we share it together. I can be happier with you in a log hut than I could be with any one else in a palace; for you need me, Elihu, and I—I have thought and dreamed of you, and, I really believe, loved you from the days when my mother first told me about you, when I was a baby at her knee."

So they were betrothed, and after a brief storm at the farm house when her decision was first made known, Sara followed the fortunes of her lover to a distant city, where they were married.

Ben went with her as her protector and "best man." Her father kissed her and cried over her, as he bid her farewell, and put a pocket-book containing five hundred dollars into her hand as a wedding-portion.

"I can't go with you to give you away, my dear, and I can't let you be married here," said the poor man; "for I shall never hear the last of it if I do; and I'm getting old now, and I want peace and quiet in my own home. But God bless you, Sara, and your husband that is to be. Poor Elihu! Your mother loved him dearly, and I don't know a fault he has in the world, except that he is poor."

So, strengthened by her father's approval and blessing, Sara approached the altar to consecrate her life to the hero of her dreams.

The ceremony over they drove to a first-class hotel, and breakfasted in a style that made Sara tremble for the future. And after breakfast Elihu laid a package before her, and a casket by the side of her plate.

"My present to my wife," said he. "As for you, Ben—"

A cry of delight from Ben made his sister turn round to look at him. The boy was glorious in a gold hunting watch and chain.

"Open your casket, love," said her husband, smiling.

She obeyed, and a river of light seemed suddenly to flash upon her from the diamonds within. At the same moment her husband broke the seal of the package and showed her a bank-book inscribed with her name.

"Ten thousand dollars are deposited there, subject to your order," said Elihu, carelessly.

"Ten thousand dollars! and the watch! and the diamonds!" gasped Sara, turning pale. "What can it all mean?"

"I know," broke in Ben, with a joyous laugh. "Cousin Elihu has only been pretending to be poor all this time. Nicely sold all those people at the farm will be!"

Sara turned to her husband. He smiled, and drew her closely to his breast. From that happy day not a wish of her's or Ben's has been ungratified. And all the romance of her life began instead of ending (as she for a time supposed) when Elihu came home.

Insanity in the United States.

The intelligent care of the insane, with a view to the restoration to health and society, is so recent that it may be dated, in the United States, in the present century. The time is even within the recollection of many now living, when faith in the curability of the disease became general, even among medical men. Upon the dawning of the belief that insanity was susceptible of cure, hospitals began to be built, for the two-fold purposes of custody and treatment; for besides the difficulty of taking care of lunatics at home, it was found that comparatively few recovered. From this period hospitals began to be regarded as not only the best, but to most persons the only places for the insane. Hence an increasing demand for their accommodation; and though their numbers have multiplied largely, and have greatly increased in size, they are still inadequate to entertain all who knock at their doors and with piteous appeals seek admission. In this connection may be noted a curious result of the establishment of new hospital facilities. The newer States, in estimating the hospital capacity necessary for their insane, have naturally consulted the census statistics to find what number to provide for; but it is invariably found that when a hospital is opened for the accommodation of a given district, the applications for admissions far exceed its capacity, largely outnumbering the statistics collected by the census-taker. The country seems suddenly thronged with insane people, and we are apt to be impressed with the belief that this dread disease is largely on the increase. But the probable fact is that no such increase really exists. It is not unnatural that, mainly out of family pride, the questions of the census-takers are often evaded, and the relatives of the unfortunate patient, seeing no benefit to come from revealing this "skeleton in the closet," keep it from observation. But promptly when an asylum is opened within their reach, free to all without pay, the curtain is drawn and they come forward with their afflicted.

That insanity does not increase, *pra rata*, at least in the United States, is proven by the census returns for the past twenty years. In 1850, this country had a population of 23,191,876 and a total number of insane and idiots of 31,397, or 1 in 378. In 1860, with a population of 31,443,322, there were 43,864 insane and idiots, or 1 in 733. And in 1870, with a population of 38,555,983, there were 61,809 of that class, or 1 in 623. In England, during the same period, there was an average of about 1 in 450; in Scotland, 1 in 460; in Ireland, 1 in 400; in France, 1 in 600; and in Australia 1 in 524. These reports, if accurate, show a favorable condition in this country as compared with that of others.
—*Chas. D. Robinson in Scribner for September.*

The Manufacture of Burglars' Tools.

Since the old-fashioned modes of robbery by highwaymen and garroters have given place to the scientific burglaries of modern days, a demand has been created for thieves' implements, made with all the improvements obtainable by means of our advanced mechanical science and increased general facilities. This demand has not been unheeded by that large and influential class of people who are always ready to turn an opportune penny, be it honestly or otherwise, and the burglars of our time and country can boast of having as perfectly finished tools as any reputable workmen. The largest manufactories of burglars tools are in New York, Philadelphia and the West, and the men who are engaged in the business are frequently of a class who would never contemplate any direct deed of crime. The tools are made partly in one place and partly in another, no maker ever turning out a complete implement for fear of discovery and consequent trouble. A complete set of tools numbers forty pieces, and is worth from $250 to $250, so that the manufacturers carry on a paying business. It is very difficult to secure the conviction of makers for lack of direct evidence, and even when one is caught the punishment inflicted is not commonsurate with the offence.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Federal Patronage.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—SHE GETS ONE-TENTH OF HER PROPORTION.

In the distribution of the general patronage of the Federal Government, North Carolina is made the victim of the radical rapacity of the Northern Republicans. Injustice has been done the State not only in appointments at large, but in filling the local offices within the State as well. A reference to the "Blue Book" shows that the so-called leaders of the republicans in this State have not been mindful of the interest of those of their followers capable of holding the minor offices of the government, but to get good fat places for themselves have traded off the general patronage due their State to the politicians of the Yankee States. Thus the showing:

In the State Department at Washington are 91 clerks, employees, &c. North Carolina has —none.

In the Treasury Department there are 3,802. North Carolina has 2 clerks, 2 copyists, 2 messengers and 3 laborers.

In the War Department there are 868. North Carolina has none.

In the Navy Department there are 89. North Carolina has none.

Interior Department, 1,183. North Carolina has one examiner and a third assistent examiner, (Hedrick and Son)in the Patent Office, one messenger—a female at $480 per year, and a male at $440.

The Department of Justice has fifty. North Carolina has Phillips, Solicitor General, who is a native of New York, and to the influence of Northern men and the fact of his Northern birth is he indebted for the place.

In the Postoffice Department there are 445. North Carolina has one copyist and one laborer.

The Agricultural Department has 91. North Carolina none.

Of Foreign Ministers there are in all 31. Of these not one is from North Carolina.

Of Secretaries of Legations, Consuls, Commercial Agents, &c., there are 318. North Carolina furnishes 3 consuls—W. P. Mangum, R. M. Pearson, Jr., and A. V. Dockery. The consulship of the latter is at Oporto, in Portugal, and was abolished by the recent law.

Of Indian Agents, Inspectors, Clerks, &c., there are 712. North Carolina furnishes none.

Governors, Secretaries, Judges, Marshals, Attorneys and other Territorial officers, 197. North Carolina furnishes none.

At the Capitol, on annual salary, exclusive of per diem, employees who are paid only during sessions of Congress, there are 324. North Carolina has one fireman.

Thus of the 8,210 officers and employees, not one of which is local in character, North Carolina furnishes but 21, less than one-tenth of her just proportion.

Postoffices, Custom Houses, Internal Revenue offices, &c., within the State are regarded as local in character and as of right belonging to the citizens of the localities where they are situated. But this administration has not only deprived North Carolina of more than nine-tenths of the general patronage which of right belongs to her, but has also filled many of the most important offices within her borders with carpet baggers.

Here are a few of them: Customs Collector and Clerk and three Inspectors at Wilmington. Collector, Deputy Collector, one Inspector and the Revenue boatman at Newbern. Deputy Collector at Beaufort, and the Inspector at Plymouth.

Two of the now Internal Revenue Collectors, ten of the thirty-six Gaugers, nine of the one hundred storekeepers are all men of Northern birth, and, with now and then, an exception, belong to the genus carpetus baggerus. As also the Postmaster at Wilmington; the Pension Agent at Raleigh; one of the United States Marshals; thirteen of the thirty United States Commissioners, and two of the four Registers in Bankruptcy.

Now this is a pretty showing to the thousands of needy men in North Carolina who vote the Republican ticket. It simply demonstrates that men like Settle, Smith, Young, Keogh, Abbott, Holden and that set, in order to get fat places for themselves, sell out the places to aliens and strangers that should be given to their own party people at home.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

PRIZES FOR TREE PLANTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have offered prizes for tree planting in that State, as follows: For the best plantation of not less than five acres of larch (or on Cape May of Scotch or Corsican pine), originally of not less than 2,700 trees to the acre, on poor, worn-out, or otherwise agriculturally worthless land—1st prize, $1,000; 2d prize, $600; 3d prize, $400. For the best plantation of the same size af American white ash, not less than 5,000 trees to the acre—1st prize, $600; 2d prize, $400. Competitors must notify the secretary, E. N. Perkins, Jamacia Plains, Boston, by December 1, 1876, and the planting must be done in the spring of 1877. A pamphlet has been published with special directions for procuring, planting, and caring for the trees, and a Boston gentleman offers to look after the importation of seedlings. The prizes are quite fair in value, and it is thought the trees will amply repay in themselves the cost of raising them.

It is said, on good authority, that the steamship, Golden State, which will sail for Shanghai, China, about the 1st of September, has engaged 4,500 bales of American domestics (if she has room for so many,) which is the largest shipment of this kind since the war.

Correspondence of Raleigh Sentinel.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

HOW IT'S TELLING.

Deserters Speaking the Truth—Vance's Officers Acquitting Him—Vance and the Bushwhackers at Asheboro—Vance and the Deserter at Moffit's Mill—A Moore Soldier that Remembers.

ASHEBORO, N. C., August 22, 1876.

Judge Settle's use of Vance's war record, like an old blunderbus, has shot wide of the mark and kicked the judge until he is almost dumb on the subject. At Moffit's Mill, last Tuesday, in Randolph county, Gov. Vance was handed the following certificate from one of his old officers. This certificate reads as follows:

"John Beeman, from Montgomery county, deserted the Confederate army and our cavalry went to his house and rid his family of all supplies. Beeman wrote to Vance, and Vance ordered the officers to return to Beeman all the goods they had taken, and ordered the officers to report to the army. Sid. Hall said he would vote for Vance, too, because he had befriended him while a deserter in befriending his family."

As to squeezing women's thumbs, or squeezing them in any other way, he read the following certificate given him at Moffitt's Mill last Tuesday.

"The undersigned were present when the thumbs of the wife of William Owen were put under the fence to make her tell where her husband, Wm. Owen, was. Lieut. A. Pike was in command of the squad who did the deed. William Owen was reported to be a terrible robber and murderer. The squad of troops went to the house where he lived, and his wife refusing to tell his whereabouts, one or two of the squad of troops asked Lt. P.'s permission to punish her till she told where her husband was. They put her thumbs under two or three of the top rails of the fence, when she continued as before to abuse the men without making any revelation or complaint. No order was ever heard or pretended from Gov. Vance or any one else, but Pike simply permitted Robert Gray and Calvin Capps at their own request to do so.

A. MOFFITT,
S. MOFFITT,
H. T. MOFFITT,
J. N. OWEN,
G. A. FOUST.

We also told Lieut. Pike there were no such orders. Pike replied he had none, but he didn't care; that the aforementioned men might punish her any way. All the others of us but Pike, Gray and Capp, protested against it.

H. T. MOFFITT,
SOLOMON MOFFITT,
J. N. OWEN,
G. A. FOUST."

At Asheboro, on Monday, a man named Cross, well known as a bushwhacker in Randolph county, to be feared during the war, went to Vance's room to shake his hand.

"Gov'nor," said he, "I blocked a heap of your plans in the war."

"All right, Cross," said Vance, "all I shall charge you for it is to vote for me this time."

And he'll do it. The reporter noticed his little store near Asheboro decked out with streamers for Vance and Tilden, Reconciliation and Reform, and his wife, with a baby in her arms, smiled a hearty greeting, as the crowd asknowledged the right stripe.

As Vance was leaving the stand Tuesday, at Moffitt's Mill, a limber-looking specimen, half drunk, waddled up, and hugging him affectionately, said:

"You come round, Gov'nor, to hunt deserters; I was one of them er chaps that laid out i' the war."

Vance laughed and rubbed his hand over the fellow's coat, exclaiming as he wheeled him around:

"About face, and let me see if you've got any moss on your back."

He bowed his back and submitted to the examination. They say he is strong for Vance. He feels the centennial year, and wishes to be a white man and with the white men stand.

A Mr. McDonald, in Moore county, says he will vote for Vance because when kept in camp under pretext of Vance's orders, he wrote to the governor asking him about it, and got him to direct the answer to a lady to keep the officer from any chance of intercepting the letter. Vance replied he had given no such order and the officer turned him loose.

Appalling Figures.

How much money have the Republicans expended since the close of the civil war in carrying on the Government? The answer to this question, given in figures, almost makes the head swim. But to realize the magnitude of the total, it may be said to be equal to the national debt of Great Britain, and to be a thousand millions more than that of the United States.

The results in these ten years are officially stated as follows:

Year.	*Total expended.*
1866	$520,750,940
1867	346,729,124
1868	377,340,284
1869	321,490,597
1870	309,653,560
1871	292,177,188
1872	270,559,695
1873	290,345,245
1874	302,633,873
1875	274,623,392
Total	$3,306,303,898

This total includes all the public expenditures, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, for each fiscal year separately, and the average is over *three hundred and thirty millions a year.* When this enormous drain upon the labor and resources of the country is considered, is it surprising that the people are poor, that trade is stagnant, that industry is not rewarded that enterprise is crushed, and that the prospect of recovery, without a change of parties and of Administration, is gloomy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The entire coffee crop of the world last year was 800,000,000 pounds, of which the United States imported over 300,000,000.

England has waged 49 wars since 1800; France, 38; Russia, 22; Austria 22, Prussia, 8.

The Greatest Outrage Yet Known.

A White Boy Made the Servant of a Negro—A Justice of the Peace Virtually Makes a White Boy His Slave.

It is the province of the *Journal* this morning to bring to light some of the facts connected with perhaps the deepest insult to the white race of North Carolina that has yet been offered through the teachings and practice of the Radical party. This outrage which we shall presently set forth is of no recent origin. It had its commencement ten years or more ago, and it exists in the city of Wilmington today.

Previous to the commencement of the late war between the States a naturalized citizen died in Wilmington, leaving behind him a widow and two children. He was a native of Wales, and having crossed the Atlantic sought a home in North Carolina, and married a wife near Shalotte, in the county of Brunswick. In the course of time he moved to Wilmington and settled himself near the Southern suburb of the city in a house which he had purchased. There he lived for years in the quiet enjoyment of a comfortable home which honest industry had provided for his happy and contented little family.

About the commencement of hostilities he sickened and died. The honest Welshman died under the sustaining hope and belief that he had provided for his wife and children whom he was leaving behind to fight the battle of life without his aid and protection, a home which the laws of his adopted country would protect and defend to their use. This Welshman's name was Chas. Ellis.

The years rolled on: the fierce battle raged from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and Charles Ellis lay sleeping in his grave, whilst his bereaved family rested under the roof which he had provided. *Then* the rights of persons and property were maintained in North Carolina, though battle, bloody battle was the thought of every heart and the theme of every tongue. The elder son, though scarely old enough to bear arms, became dissatisfied with his inactivity, and he too went to the front and was never heard of. The widow and her little son John, two or three years old, were thus left still more desolate and dependent.

The war closed, and with its close commenced the various steps of reconstructing the Union. Then, too, commenced the perpetration of the outrage which it is our purpose to relate—an outrage which, if we mistake not, the people of Wilmington will regard as not only a lasting and irreparable injury to the individual, but an injury to the whole community and a burning shame to the white race.

Just after the war, Mrs. Ellis suffered Joseph C. Hill, a negro, now a Justice of the Peace, to occupy a house on her lot. This he and his family continued to do, up to Mrs. Ellis' death. At her death Hill took possession of the entire premises and also took control over Mrs. Ellis' orphan child, John, then about three or four years old. The house he has continued to occupy up to the present time. There has at no time been a possible way by which he could have become the owner of it, there having been no competent person to convey title to it. But the possession of the house and the exercise of ownership over it sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with his conduct towards the unprotected, helpless white boy, John Ellis.

Through the decree of a Radical Judge of Probate he obtained legal control of the boy. The statement is almost incredible, but the truth of it can be established beyond all question. For eight years and more this white boy has been the servant of a black negro, who is a trespasser in the boy's own house. He has been compelled during the time to perform the most menial services. He has been required to do his master's marketing. He has been compelled to address Hill and his wife as *Mr.* and *Mrs.* Hill. He has been bound not only to do a servant's work about the house, but the kitchen work, to wash the pots and ovens, and to cook. He has not even been allowed to take his seat at the same table with his black master, but was forced to take his food after Hill and his family had finished. Not only has this white boy been compelled to submit to all this degradation and menial service, but when he failed to come up to the requirements made of him, his back was striped with the lash of his black master and mistress.

We have been informed that recently, since the boy has attained some size, he has been inclined to assert a little independence, and that he is not so submissive to the treatment to which he has been accustomed.

It may be asked why has this thing existed so long without being made public. The answer is the very severest commentary upon the local government under which we live.

When Hill first got control of the boy there was some talk about the outrage, among the few who knew of the circumstance. There were several white men who were willing and anxious to take charge of the boy, but failed in their efforts to do so. He was then a mere child, and being acquainted with Hill and his family before his mother's death and perhaps with him only he would naturally at first incline to stay with them. Very soon all interest ceased in the unfortunate youth, and for years he has been forgotten in his degradation. We have conversed with several gentlemen who know all the facts above stated, two of whom, one a physician who attended the boy's mother in her last illness, endeavored to intercept Hill's designs.

The only education which the boy has received was obtained in a negro school.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE LIVE-STOCK DISPLAY AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The live-stock display at the Centennial Exhibition, embracing the finest exhibits of horses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry ever seen in this country, will soon open at the new yards which have been established at the intersection of Lancaster and Girard Avenues, at a cost to the Commission of $50,000. Over 400 stalls for horses, and 800 for cattle, have been erected, and all of these substantially built and conveniently appointed, being abundantly supplied with water, and illuminated at night with gas. All the yards will be under the surveillance of the Centennial police; the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture, of which Burnet Landreth, Esq., is chief, having supervision of the entire arrangements.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS.

We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " " R. P. WARING.
7TH " " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.
S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Vance and Settle' Appointments.

Webster, Jackson county, Friday, September 8th.

Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, September 9th.

Brevard, Transylvania county, Tuesday, September 12th.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis and Gen. J. M. Leach have appointments in the west, commencing at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 16th.

Judge Fowle's Appointments.

Judge Fowle, Democratic Elector at Large, and other democratic speakers, will address the people at the following places:

Concord,	Thursday,	August 31
Charlotte,	Friday,	September 1
Shelby,	Saturday,	" 2
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	" 4
Asheville,	Wednesday,	" 6
Marion,	Thursday,	" 7
Newton,	Friday,	" 8
Taylorsville,	Saturday,	" 9
Wilkesboro,	Monday,	" 11
Trap Hill,	Tuesday,	" 12
Dobson,	Wednesday,	" 13
Yadkinville,	Thursday,	" 14
Mocksville,	Friday,	" 15
Winston,	Saturday,	" 16

The Republican leaders endeavor by raising false issues to divert the popular mind from the absorbing question of reform.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Congressional Canvass.

Hon. WM. M. ROBBINS and Col. THOS. J. DULA, Candidates for Congress in the 7th District, on the Conservative and Republican tickets respectively, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Dobson,	Surry Co.,	Tuesday, Sept.	5
Sedge Garden,	Forsyth "	Wednesday, "	6
Kernersville,	" "	Thursday, "	7
Lewisville,	" "	Friday, "	8
Mocksville,	Davie "	Saturday, "	9
Fork Church,	" "	Monday, "	11
Cool Springs,	Iredell "	Tuesday, "	12
Krider's Store,	Rowan "	Wednesday, "	13
China Grove,	" "	Thursday, "	14
Gold Hill,	" "	Friday, "	15
Salisbury,	" "	Saturday, "	16
Clarkesville,	Davie "	Monday, "	18
Yadkinville,	Yadkin "	Tuesday, "	19
Elkin,	Surry "	Wednesday, "	20
Trap Hill,	Wilkes "	Thursday, "	21
Segrist's Store,	" "	Friday, "	22
Wilkesboro,	" "	Saturday, "	23
Scott's X Roads,	Iredell, "	Monday, "	25
Shepherd's X R's,	" "	Tuesday, "	26
Eagle Mills,	" "	Wednesday, "	27
Fraley's Old Store,	" "	Thursday, "	28
Walker's Store,	" "	Friday, "	29
Statesville,	" "	Saturday, "	30
Stony Point Church	Alexander,	Monday, Oct.	2
Taylorsville,	" "	Tuesday, "	3
Wittenburg,	" "	Wednesday, "	4
Sugar Loaf,	" "	Thursday, "	5
Privett's Store,	Wilkes "	Friday, "	6
Newcastle,	" "	Saturday, "	7
McNeill's Store,	" "	Monday, "	9
Deep Gap,	Watauga "	Tuesday, "	10
Boone,	" "	Wednesday, "	11
Sugar Grove,	" "	Thursday, "	12
Elk X Roads,	Ashe "	Friday, "	13
North Fork,	" "	Saturday, "	14
Jefferson,	" "	Monday, "	16
Laurel Springs,	Alleghany	Tuesday, "	17
Flint Hill,	" "	Wednesday, "	18
Sparta,	" "	Thursday, "	19
Rocky Ford Church,	Surry,	Friday, "	20
Franklin Old Place,	" "	Saturday, "	21
Mt. Airy,	" "	Monday, "	23
Tom's Creek,	" "	Tuesday, "	24
Winston,	Forsyth "	Wednesday, "	25
East Bend,	Yadkin "	Thursday, "	26
Mt. Nebo,	" "	Friday, "	27
Buck Shoals,	" "	Saturday, "	28

Settle against Peace.

There are several grand epochs in both Church and State, in the current history of the country.

The great International Exhibition or Centennial of American Independence is now being celebrated in the Quaker City of Brotherly Love, where the statesmen, soldiers and citizens of both grand natural divisions of the great American Union, who were recently estranged by bitterness and internecine strife, meet on one common ground of forgetfulness, forgiveness and fellowship.

The historic ground of Bunker Hill is made the scene of conviviality by the brave soldiers of New England and of the South Atlantic—where Massachusetts and South Carolina soldiery vie with each other in displaying courtesy, friendship and concord.

Fort Moultrie and Charleston are in turn visited by the brave soldiers of New England. The occasion is made glad by cordial greetings, festivities and new pledges of faith, honor and friendship.

The great Protestant Presbyterian denomination of christians of the two grand sections, so long estranged by internal differences, have laid down the weapons of warfare and united as one body in Christ.

The great Methodist Episcopal denomination of christians of the two great sections, so long disunited by similar causes and differences, imbued with the spirit of "peace on earth and good will to men" have also laid down the weapons of warfare at the foot of the Cross of the meek and lowly Jesus, clasped hands across the disjunctive hiatus, and re-established fraternal relationship.

Behold the grand spectacle of the Centennial, the meeting of Northern and Southern soldiers in concord and friendship, the re-union of the great Presbyterian and Methodist Churches!!

But these grand things do not move the heart of Thomas Settle. His mission in all he does transactions and current events, is to traverse the State of North Carolina and ghoul-like scratch up the dead issues of the war and endeavor to drive out their feelings of forgiveness, sealed by time, and replace them with feelings of bitterness, strife and hatred.

Ought not every lover of peace and follower of Christ to frown it down with that contempt it so justly deserves?—*Davidson Record.*

The Winston *Radical* paper, the organ of the *Radical* Court-house ring, speaks for the *Radical* Court-house *clique*, muchly, to save a sinking cause. It deals in dead issues, but ignores the present lamentable condition of the country, in order to arouse the passions and prejudices of the public mind on war issues.

The Winston Radical paper also tries to ape the Yankee by asking a question in place of answering an interrogatory. It has not answered that little question about refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, at a certain time.

There are some other interesting items in the Radical editor's diary, which we may use hereafter. In the meantime we advise him to keep cool.

Judge Fowle At Charlotte.

On Friday last Judge Fowle delivered a great speech in Charlotte, of which we make the following extract as reported for the Charlotte *Observer:*

He began by alluding to the Old North State in her palmy days, referring particularly to the forefathers of the people of Mecklenburg, and their unparalleled bravery and patriotism in revolutionary days, and appealed to that same spirit which he said he knew existed in the sons of noble sires to be united in an effort to redeem North Carolina and the country from their present condition. He said that he appeared as the representative of the great Democratic party, and that he came in the interest of reconciliation and reform. He laid it down as a fundamental principle that reconciliation could not be brought about by the success of the Republican party. He then gave a graphic account of the origin and history of the Republican party down to the present time, showing that it had been opposed to the first principles of reconciliation.

He then charged that party with the violation of the fundamental principle of American liberty—the great writ of *habeas corpus*. What was William H. Seward's remark to a foreigner? "I can sit in my office in Washington and have any man in Chicago or Cincinnati or elsewhere in the North arrested without a warrant." When Chief Justice Taney was appealed to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, he replied in almost the identical language of Kirk during his reign in North Carolina. "The writ of *habeas corpus* has played out." He would not speak of the party during the war. He would pass that by, for when a Democratic speaker arose and made any allusions to the war, the Republicans were heard to cry out, "the old war spirit!" But what was their conduct after it was over? He here drew a graphic picture of the assassination of President Lincoln, and stigmatized it as a blot upon the civilization of the country. But what course did the Republicans pursue to avenge it? By the murder of Mrs. Surratt. The story of that woman's death, of her trial by a drum-head court-martial in direct violation of the constitution, and of the eloquent appeal of her counsel for the principle of trial by jury, drew tears from many of the audience. How was it possible for a man to belong to the party and yet be a friend to the Constitution? He then alluded to two instances of the subordination of civil to military rule which came under his own observation. One occurred in Cumberland county, where Rev. Mr. Towler was taken from the jurisdiction of the Court and tried at Raleigh and convicted. The other case was where he was openly defied by Major-General Ruger to exercise his authority as a Judge in obtaining the body of a citizen under a writ.

He proved by an argument which was clear to every one, the entire unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. He referred to the violation of the Constitution in our own State during the Kirk war, when Judge Settle, one of the candidates for Governor, declared that the Judiciary was exhausted. He was placed on the bench like the Cherubim at the garden of Eden to keep back all invaders and had proved faithless to his trust. He next alluded to Boutwell's resolution to reduce Mississippi to a Territorial form of government, to the introduction of troops in such States as were under Republican Governors. He dwelt some time on the social features of the Civil Rights Bill, and said that notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the Republican party showed by the action of its leaders at Cincinnati, by the action of Thorne, at Raleigh, &c., that they favored it. But it was when alluding to the action of the Commissioners of Jones county in letting out white paupers to the lowest bidder, who were negroes, that he grew most eloquent.

[Judge Fowle will speak here on the 16th inst. Let all go and hear him.]

The Negro and His True Friends.

GENERAL SCALES GIVES THEM WORDS OF TRUTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

"*You Have Tried These Pretended Friends and Proved them all False. They Have Misled and Deceived you, that by your Strength they Might Grow Strong—They are no Friends, but your Worst Enemies.*"

During Gen. Scales' speech at Graham an incident took place of much interest to the audience. The general was speaking of the impositions practiced upon the negro by the republican party; of the use made of him to keep white radicals in power; of the failure to fulfill the many promises made to the negro through these past eight years. Said the general, "you have tried these pretended friends and proved them all false. They have misled and deceived you, that by your strength they might grow strong. They are no friends but your worst enemies. They have turned you against your truest friends, against men who remember with gratitude your conduct during the war, when our wives and our children were safe in your hands; against men, who remembering these things have aided you in your new position of liberty; who have guaranteed you your rights who have pledged their honor to preserve them. The Democratic party invites your participation in its work. It makes no extravagant promises, but it will be true to its pledges, and will see that all the rights now given to you shall be inviolably maintained." As he spoke, the negroes crowded to the rear of the platform the general turning round to them, and as he made these last remarks, a stalwart negro stepped forward, and said: "I believes you, Gen'l; give me your hand on that." General Scales stooped forward and grasped the negro's hand and shook it heartily. Instantly some twenty-five or thirty negroes stepped forward, and for five minutes there was incessant and cordial handshaking with the repetition of the expression "we believe you, general; we are with you now."

Of course during this novel interruption the speech was suspended, but the cause of its suspension was one of the most eloquent passages of the days of oratory.

Guilford county is wide awake. Gilmer, Scales, John Staples, Jas. T. Morehead, and that old Union veteran, Frank Caldwell, have all buckled their armor on and taken the field for the ticket.

The Civil Rights Bill has proved a sad thing for white Republicans of North Carolina. Nearly all the leading men of the Republican party are committed to it.—Mr. Wheeler the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket voted for this Civil Rights monstrosity, in its original shape—the church and cemetery features included.

Reidsville News: We have it on good authority that Capt. Thomas Settle voted in 1861 for J. R. McLean, the Secession candidate for the Confederate Congress, in opposition to R. P. Dick, the well-known Union candidate.

The Campaign in the West.

From special correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette, we extract the following notes of the canvass and situation in the great Western States:

INDIANA.

The canvass, as conducted by the Democracy, is emphatically a spontaneous movement of the people. The decline of property, the suspension of manufacturing, the oppression of taxation, all invite the attention of the people to Republican extravagance and corruption, and there seems to be a deep, earnest purpose even among Radicals to make the experiment of a change. The difference in the political meetings of the two parties is very marked. The Radicals work enthusiasm at a point, make a grand display, but when their speakers have delivered their addresses, the people go home disappointed. On the other hand, the gatherings of the reform party are spontaneous, and the enthusiasm follows the people to their homes. "Old Blue Jeans," the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a power with the people. He is in every sense popular, and constantly grows in the affections of the people, while Harrison, the aristocrat make shift, who at the last moment was forced to run, in the place of the disgraced Orth, makes no votes in the canvass.—He is a man of respectable talent, but with little sympathy for the people, and can never be a favorite.

Summing up the situation to-day, I may confidently say that the friends of Hendricks send greetings to the East, and tell the Democracy there that if they will redeem their promises and pledges of Tilden's strength in that section, Mr. Hendricks will take care of Indiana. The very best speakers in the State are billed for addresses all over the State from now until the election day. Hon. George W. Julian will speak here to-night. I have seen a copy of the speech sent out to the Associated Press, and can say that it is a most powerful political document. Twenty thousand copies have been ordered by the State Central Committee. Hon. D. W. Voorhees is also in the field and doing valiant work. A careful survey of the situation shows a steady progress for reform, and unless there occurs some wonderful change Indiana will go Democratic by 10,000 votes.

OHIO.

The Democrates enter the fight under more favorable circumstances than they have for several years. They are well prepared for an aggressive fight, and will make it. On the other hand the Republicans, with nothing but the bloody shirt to hide the enormous deformities of their party, its corruptions, its rascalities, and above all these, the hard times for which the people hold them responsible; loaded with these, it enters the contest at grave disadvantages, and, if thrown on the defensive, will certainly meet with defeat.

Indian War.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Sept. 1.

The Indian Commission have been engaged here to-day perfecting the plan of operations upon which to proceed on their arrival at the Agencies. They leave to-morrow morning.

A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry, on the 29th, at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman last night. The command was then on a trail, which is estimated at 10,000 ponies. The campfires indicate that there are seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe the Indians are almost destitute of food, and the trails left in the deserted camps indicate that they are reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. All of the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. Gen. Crook fully expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days.

☞ Stand Firm and don't be frightened at the military array with which the South is threatened. When the time comes, march up quietly and peaceably to the polls and deposit your ballot against the party which is now in power, and which depends upon intimidating the Southern white men for a further lease of power.

☞ The leaders of the Radical party in Forsyth of to-day, are the same who endorsed Gov. Vance's administration heartily in 1863, some three months after the issue of the proclamation which now claims such a prominent position in the Radical Winston paper, as well as all others of that stripe in the State, as an indictment against Gov. Vance.

We say, if they meant what they said in 1863, and we believe they did, what claim have they for sincerity now, when they are villifying Vance, whom they so unanimously endorsed then?

FOREIGN.

FIGHTING CEASED—THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE—SERVIA CAN'T ACCEPT THE PORTE'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The *Standard's* special says there has been no fighting around Alexanatz since August 26th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—All the Turkish ministers remain in office. The representatives of all the powers have received identical instructions and will today or Monday take official steps to secure an armistice. The entire city is illuminated in honor of the new Sultan. The Turkish and foreign shipping in the harbor is decorated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Subscriptions to the new Servian loan are eagerly taken.

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—The Servian Prime Minister says the state of affairs is changed. Servia will not be able to accept the rigorous conditions the Porte is inclined to impose. A change of sovereigns might retard negotiations and change the conditions of peace.

The heavy mortality among the Russian officers at the front gives rise to a painful rumor that all did not meet death at the hands of the enemy.

The weather continues unsettled and unseasonably cold as it has been throughout Great Britain for ten days past. There has also been an unusual quantity of rain, accompanied, in many sections, by violent winds. Similar reports have been received from France, Germany and Switzerland.

How the Radicals Robbed the School Fund.

[From the Wilmington Journal, 1872.]

In no respect possibly have the Radicals shown more plainly their wanton, wilful disregard of the best interests of the people than thay have in the matter of education. It is clearly one of the first duties of a State, if it would be prosperous and happy, to educate its children. No political party, therefore, having control of the Government to such an extent as to shape its action, can be held blameless if the children of the State, especially and particularly the poor children of the State, do not have placed within their reach facilities for acquiring at least those ordinary branches of education that a citizen must possess to enable him to transact the every-day business affairs of life.

Let us apply this test to the Radical party since it came into power April, 1868. From that time until 1st of October, the beginning of the next Fiscal year, there was not a dollar spent for teaching unless $69 paid to Ashley for services of clerk, can be considered.

During the Fiscal year, beginning on the 1st of October, 1868, there was spent out of the Educational Fund, $167,158.18. Not one dollar of this large amount was spent in teaching the poor children of North Carolina to read or write. Instead of that the Radical Legislature took $158,000 of that amount and paid it in part to themselves under the name of *per diem* at the rate of seven dollars a day. For this and other purposes, equally opposed to the advancement of the cause of education, we say, the Radical Legislature used $158,000. Three thousand dollars of the money was "loaned" to the University to pay the salaries of Professors such as Ashley's brother-in-law, Prof. Martling, so-called; Settle's cousin, Professor Patrick, the Banjo Player; John Pool's brother, President Sol. Pool; and Dickson, the Professor of Agriculture, who, in making contracts for clearing the College lands, it is said, specially reserved to the College, cut all of the hickory and tall gum trees because "they would split so easy and make such elegant rails," and Dickson was about the best man in the lot!

The balance of the amount, $6,158.18 is put down to what is called the "expense account." In this account we find that one J. W. Hood, a negro preacher, was paid $925 as salary as Agent of the Board of Education. He made a report declaring that the whites had burned the school-houses of the blacks and were interfering with their education. This report is a part of the work that this negro preacher Hood was paid $925 in the year 1868.

Not a dollar of this large sum of $167,158.18 was spent in teaching children to read and write. We get these figures from the Radical Auditor's official report.

During the Fiscal year beginning 1st October, 1869, there was spent out of the Educational Fund the sum of $203,311.01, which was expended as follows:

Invested in State Bonds,	$150,000.00
D. A. Jenkins,	131 29
Soper,	75.00
Costs in law suit,	29.20
Poll tax returned,	415 15
Paid to teachers of schools...	38,981.86
Paid to Jno. Hood,	1,778.00
Loaned to University,	10,000.00
Loaned to D. and D. Asylum,	2,000.00
Total,	$203,311.01

The investment in State bonds has, of course, proved an entire loss as have the amounts paid to Hood and loaned to the University. Indeed, it is thought Professor Dickson will get his gum rails before the Educational Fund will get back its $10,000.

Not one-fifth of the whole amount expended was applied to Common Schools! Out of over two hundred thousand dollars expended, less than thirty nine thousand was paid to teachers.

Let us look into this matter a little further. $150,000 was invested in Special Tax State Bonds. These bonds are worthless, but the money with which they were bought was good money. $148,000 of it came from the sale of 4,000 shares of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. The *par* value of this stock was $400,000, and according to the terms of the late lease of that road, the parties who bought those 4,000 shares will receive each year $28,000! Had this stock been held, the Educational Fund would now receive a yearly income of $28,000 instead of holding worthless coupons of worthless Special Tax Bonds!

During the Fiscal year, beginning on 1st October, 1870, the Conservatives were partially in power, and during that time $177,497.96 was spent out of the Educational Fund. Of this amount the Radical Auditor's Report shows that $174,753.20 was expended for Common Schools. The account stands, therefore, as follows:

Under Radical rule from April, 1868, to 1st October, 1870, spent for teachers,	$38,981.86
Under Conservative rule from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871, spent for Common Schools,	174,753.20
Difference in favor of Conservatives,	$135,771.34.

Comment is unnecessary. If our people feel an interest in the cause of education, and desire an economical administration of their affairs, let them vote for the candidates of the Conservative party.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 31.—A private telgram from Sydney, Nebraska, says: "Jones has just come in with Clark's pony express, and brings mail from North Deadwood, which was corralled by the Indians four days ago. Fifteen men were killed by the Indians last Sunday, and the bodies of four dead men are lying in Buffalo Gap."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Advices from Decatur, Texas, say the Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, step-daughter and four step-sons, were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair have been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the parties were rich.

POLITICAL NOTES.

VANCE AND A CONFEDERATE CONSCRIPT OFFICER.—Towards the close of the war, a *Confederate* Conscript officer by the name of Henry Lane, committed a number of outrages upon the citizens of Polk county. He imprisoned many, and was Kirk-like enough to shoot a few.

As soon as Governor Vance heard of Lane's lawless and bloody operations he ordered Col. Ceburn L. Harris, then commandant of the Home Guards at Asheville, to go at once to Polk county and stop the ruffian, and bring him to justice. Col. Harris, in obedience to Gov. Vance's order, went over to Polk, drove Capt. Lane out of the State, released all the prisoners, and set things to rights.

Many more acts of this kind will doubtless come to light before the end of this campaign; and Judge Settle will find that instead of injuring Vance by these stories concerning deserters, he is really developing facts that tend to Vance's lasting honor.—*News.*

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" (REPUBLICAN,) ON THE YELLOWSTONE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The *Tribune* says, editorially: "The end of the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley is most important. Three columns set out early in the summer to drive Sitting Bull and the Sioux across the Missouri to their reservation. The advance of one column was checked in a skirmish on the head waters of the Rosebud, and the cavalry of the Northern division were led into a death trap on Little Big Horn and butchered like dogs. Gen. Terry on the Yellowstone, and Gen. Crook at Goose creek, called for reinforcements, and after protracted delays effected a junction on the Rosebud.—Then began a wildgoose chase after the Indians. The valleys of the Rosebud, the Tongue and the Powder rivers were ransacked, but no Indians were found. Sitting Bull and his entire force had quietly crossed the Yellowstone and gone north.—Two regiments will be left in the valley during the fall and winter, and preparations will be made to resume operations against the Sioux early in the spring. The campaign, as a whole, reflects no credit upon our army. Sitting Bull is the only General who has won a reputation."

The Republicans are everywhere flaunting the bloody shirt. But that dingy garment cannot cover the ulcers which disfigure the body of their party, and all sensible people refuse to be diverted by it from the one real issue of this canvass, which is that of Reform. The true standard bearer is Samuel J. Tilden.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—Thurlow Weed, one of the most experienced and most adroit party managers the country has ever produced, in a recent letter to a friend, makes this candid admission "we (that is the Radical party) go into the canvass under great disadvantages, the administration is weak and the people want a change."

Thurlow Weed, our readers know, is one of the leading Republicans of the country.

THE TRUTH.—Most of the leading secessionists of '60–'61, in North Carolina, are now in close affiliation with the Radical party. Such men as William W. Holden, W. B. Rodman, R. P. Dick, R. C. Badger, William A. Smith, Thomas Settle, Tazewell Hargrove, Dr. Wheeler, and hosts of others made up the secession party in '61, and they are all leaders in the Radical party to-day.

The Long Island (N. Y.) City *Star*, heretofore an independent Republican paper, has now taken its stand for Tilden and Hendricks.

The New Orleans *Picayune* expresses much gratification at the indications of an increasing disposition among colored men in Louisiana to assume a more independent attitude in politics than they have hitherto taken.

In Wilkes county, some of Judge Settle's most prominent supporters were leaders of bands of thieves during the latter part of the war.

10th VOLUME.—That excellent paper, the Raleigh *News*, has entered upon its tenth volume.

Gov. Seymour, on account of bad health, declines the nomination for Governor of New York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The first official report of the fever published to-day, shows 356 cases, since August 21st, and forty deaths.

The Wilmington *Review* has been discontinued.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 23 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.		MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr.	10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've	8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr.	5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've	2 20 p m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.		
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 a m	Arr.	3 00 p m
" Com. Shops,	8 13 a m	Lve	1 11 p m
Arr. at Raleigh,	2 45 p m	Arr.	7 12 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	8 00 p m	Lve	1 30 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS.

We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,

OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Vance and Settle' Appointments.

Webster, Jackson county, Friday, September 8th.

Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, September 9th.

Brevard, Transylvania county, Tuesday, September 12th.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis and Gen. J. M. Leach have appointments in the west, commencing at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 16th.

Judge Fowle's Appointments.

Judge Fowle, Democratic Elector at Large, and other democratic speakers, will address the people at the following places:

Concord,	Thursday,	August	31
Charlotte,	Friday,	September	1
Shelby,	Saturday,	"	2
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	"	4
Asheville,	Wednesday,	"	6
Marion,	Thursday,	"	7
Newton,	Friday,	"	8
Taylorsville,	Saturday,	"	9
Wilkesboro,	Monday,	"	11
Trap Hill,	Tuesday,	"	12
Dobson,	Wednesday,	"	13
Yadkinville,	Thursday,	"	14
Mocksville,	Friday,	"	15
Winston,	Saturday,	"	16

The Republican leaders endeavor by raising false issues to divert the popular mind from the absorbing question of reform.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Congressional Canvass.

Hon. WM. M. ROBBINS and Col. THOS. J. DULA, Candidates for Congress in the 7th District, on the Conservative and Republican tickets respectively, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Dobson,	Surry Co.,	Tuesday,	Sept.	5
Sedge Garden,	Forsyth "	Wednesday,	"	6
Kernersville,	" "	Thursday,	"	7
Lewisville,	" "	Friday,	"	8
Mocksville,	Davie "	Saturday,	"	9
Fork Church,	" "	Monday,	"	11
Cool Springs,	Iredell "	Tuesday,	"	12
Krider's Store,	Rowan "	Wednesday,	"	13
China Grove,	" "	Thursday,	"	14
Gold Hill,	" "	Friday,	"	15
Salisbury,	" "	Saturday,	"	16
Clarkesville,	Davie "	Monday,	"	18
Yadkinville,	Yadkin "	Tuesday,	"	19
Elkin,	Surry "	Wednesday,	"	20
Trap Hill,	Wilkes "	Thursday,	"	21
Segrist's Store,	" "	Friday,	"	22
Wilkesboro,	" "	Saturday,	"	23
Scott's X Roads,	Iredell, "	Monday,	"	25
Shepherd's X R's,	" "	Tuesday,	"	26
Eagle Mills,	" "	Wednesday,	"	27
Fraley's Old Store,	" "	Thursday,	"	28
Walker's Store,	" "	Friday,	"	29
Statesville,	" "	Saturday,	"	30
Stony Point Church	Alexander,	Monday,	Oct.	2
Taylorsville,	" "	Tuesday,	"	3
Wittenburg,	" "	Wednesday,	"	4
Sugar Loaf,	" "	Thursday,	"	5
Privett's Store,	Wilkes "	Friday,	"	6
Newcastle,	" "	Saturday,	"	7
McNeill's Store,	" "	Monday,	"	9
Deep Gap,	Watauga "	Tuesday,	"	10
Boone,	" "	Wednesday,	"	11
Sugar Grove,	" "	Thursday,	"	12
Elk X Roads,	Ashe "	Friday,	"	13
North Fork,	" "	Saturday,	"	14
Jefferson,	" "	Monday,	"	16
Laurel Springs,	Alleghany "	Tuesday,	"	17
Flint Hill,	" "	Wednesday,	"	18
Sparta,	" "	Thursday,	"	19
Rocky Ford Church,	Surry,	Friday,	"	20
Franklin Old Place,	" "	Saturday,	"	21
Mt. Airy,	" "	Monday,	"	23
Tom's Creek,	" "	Tuesday,	"	24
Winston,	Forsyth "	Wednesday,	"	25
East Bend,	Yadkin "	Thursday,	"	26
Mt. Nebo,	" "	Friday,	"	27
Buck Shoals,	" "	Saturday,	"	28

Settle against Peace.

There are several grand epochs in both Church and State, in the current history of the country.

The great International Exhibition or Centennial of American Independence is now being celebrated in the Quaker City of Brotherly Love, where the statesmen, soldiers and citizens of both grand natural divisions of the great American Union, who were recently estranged by bitterness and internecine strife, meet on one common ground of forgetfulness, forgiveness and fellowship.

The historic ground of Bunker Hill is made the scene of conviviality by the brave soldiers of New England and of the South Atlantic—where Massachusetts and South Carolina soldiery vie with each other in displaying courtesy, friendship and concord.

Fort Moultrie and Charleston are in turn visited by the brave soldiers of New England. The occasion is made glad by cordial greetings, festivities and new pledges of faith, honor and friendship.

The great Protestant Presbyterian denomination of christians of the two grand sections, so long estranged by internal differences, have laid down the weapons of warfare and united as one body in Christ.

The great Methodist Episcopal denomination of christians of the two great sections, so long disunited by similar causes and differences, imbued with the spirit of "peace on earth and good will to men" have also laid down the weapons of war-are at the foot of the Cross of the meek and lowly Jesus, clasped hands across the disjunctive hiatus, and re-established fraternal relationship.

Behold the grand spectacle of the Centennial, the meeting of Northern and Southern soldiers in concord and friendship, the re-union of the great Presbyterian and Methodist Churches!!

But these grand things do not move the heart of Thomas Settle. His mission in all he e transactions and current events, is to traverse the State of North Carolina and ghoul-like scratch up the dead issues of the war and endeavor to drive out their feelings of forgiveness, sealed by time, and replace them with feelings of bitterness, strife and hatred.

Ought not every lover of peace and follower of Christ to frown it down with that contempt it so justly deserves?—*Davidson Record.*

The Winston *Radical* paper, the organ of the *Radical* Court-house ring, speaks for the *Radical* Court-house *clique*, muchly, to save a sinking cause. It deals in dead issues, but ignores the present lamentable condition of the country, in order to arouse the passions and prejudices of the public mind on war issues.

The Winston Radical paper also tries to ape the Yankee by asking a question in place of answering an interrogatory. It has not answered that little question about refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, at a certain time.

There are some other interesting items in the Radical editor's diary, which we may use hereafter. In the meantime we advise him to keep cool.

Judge Fowle At Charlotte.

On Friday last Judge Fowle delivered a great speech in Charlotte, of which we make the following extract as reported for the Charlotte *Observer:*

He began by alluding to the Old North State in her palmy days, referring particularly to the forefathers of the people of Mecklenburg, and their unparalleled bravery and patriotism in revolutionary days, and appealed to that same spirit which he said he knew existed in the sons of noble sires to be united in an effort to redeem North Carolina and the country from their present condition. He said that he appeared as the representative of the great Democratic party, and that he came in the interest of reconciliation and reform. He laid it down as a fundamental principle that reconciliation could not be brought about by the success of the Republican party. He then gave a graphic account of the origin and history of the Republican party down to the present time, showing that it had been opposed to the first principles of reconciliation.

He then charged that party with the violation of the fundamental principle of American liberty—the great writ of *habeas corpus*. What was William H. Seward's remark to a foreigner? "I can sit in my office in Washington and have any man in Chicago or Cincinnati or elsewhere in the North arrested without a warrant." When Chief Justice Taney was appealed to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, he replied in almost the identical language of Kirk during his reign in North Carolina. "The writ of *habeas corpus* has played out." He would not speak of the party during the war. He would pass that by, for when a Democratic speaker arose and made any allusions to the war, the Republicans were heard to cry out, "the old war spirit!" But what was their conduct after it was over? He here drew a graphic picture of the assassination of President Lincoln, and stigmatized it as a blot upon the civilization of the country. But what course did the Republicans pursue to avenge it? By the murder of Mrs. Surratt. The story of that woman's death, of her trial by a drum-head court-martial in direct violation of the constitution, and of the eloquent appeal of her counsel for the principle of trial by jury, drew tears from many of the audience. How was it possible for a man to belong to the party and yet be a friend to the Constitution? He then alluded to two instances of the subordination of civil to military rule which came under his own observation. One occurred in Cumberland county, where Rev. Mr. Towler was taken from the jurisdiction of the Court and tried at Raleigh and convicted. The other case was where he was openly defied by Major-General Ruger to exercise his authority as a Judge in obtaining the body of a citizen under a writ.

He proved by an argument which was clear to every one, the entire unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. He referred to the violation of the Constitution in our own State during the Kirk war, when Judge Settle, one of the candidates for Governor, declared that the Judiciary was exhausted. He was placed on the bench like the Cherubim at the garden of Eden to keep back all invaders and had proved faithless to his trust. He next alluded to Boutwell's resolution to reduce Mississippi to a Territorial form of government, to the introduction of troops in such States as were under Republican Governors. He dwelt some time on the social features of the Civil Rights Bill, and said that notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the Republican party showed by the action of its leaders at Cincinnati, by the action of Thorne, at Raleigh, &c., that they favored it. But it was when alluding to the action of the Commissioners of Jones county in letting out white paupers to the lowest bidder, who were negroes, that he grew most eloquent.

[Judge Fowle will speak here on the 16th inst. Let all go and hear him.]

The Negro and His True Friends.

GENERAL SCALES GIVES THEM WORDS OF TRUTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

"*You Have Tried These Pretended Friends and Proved them all False. They Have Misled and Deceived you, that by your Strength they Might Grow Strong—They are no Friends, but your Worst Enemies.*"

During Gen. Scales' speech at Graham an incident took place of much interest to the audience. The general was speaking of the impositions practiced upon the negro by the republican party; of the use made of him to keep white radicals in power; of the failure to fulfill the many promises made to the negro through these past eight years. Said the general, "you have tried these pretended friends and proved them all false. They have misled and deceived you, that by your strength they might grow strong. They are no friends but your worst enemies. They have turned you against your truest friends, against men who remember with gratitude your conduct during the war, when our wives and our children were safe in your hands; against men, who remembering these things have aided you in your new position of liberty; who have guaranteed you your rights who have pledged their honor to preserve them. The Democratic party invites your participation in its work. It makes no extravagant promises, but it will be true to its pledges, and will see that all the rights now given to you shall be inviolably maintained." As he spoke, the negroes crowded to the rear of the platform the general turning round to them, and as he made these last remarks, a stalwart negro stepped forward, and said: "I believes you, Gen'l; give me your hand on that." General Scales stooped forward and grasped the negro's hand and shook it heartily. Instantly some twenty-five or thirty negroes stepped forward, and for five minutes there was incessant and cordial handshaking with the repetition of the expression "we believe you, general; we are with you now."

Of course during this novel interruption the speech was suspended, but the cause of its suspension was one of the most eloquent passages of the days of oratory.

Guilford county is wide awake. Gilmer, Scales, John Staples, Jas. T. Morehead, and that old Union veteran, Frank Caldwell, have all buckled their armor on and taken the field for the ticket.

The Civil Rights Bill has proved a sad thing for white Republicans of North Carolina. Nearly all the leading men of the Republican party are committed to it.—Mr. Wheeler the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket voted for this Civil Rights monstrosity, in its original shape—the church and cemetery features included.

Reidsville News: We have it on good authority that Capt. Thomas Settle voted in 1861 for J. R. McLean, the Secession candidate for the Confederate Congress, in opposition to R. P. Dick, the well-known Union candidate.

The Campaign in the West.

From special correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette, we extract the following notes of the canvass and situation in the great Western States:

INDIANA.

The canvass, as conducted by the Democracy, is emphatically a spontaneous movement of the people. The decline of property, the suspension of manufacturing, the oppression of taxation, all invite the attention of the people to Republican extravagance and corruption, and there seems to be a deep, earnest purpose even among Radicals to make the experiment of a change. The difference in the political meetings of the two parties is very marked. The Radicals work enthusiasm at a point, make a grand display, but when their speakers have delivered their addresses, the people go home disappointed. On the other hand, the gatherings of the reform party are spontaneous, and the enthusiasm follows the people to their homes. "Old Blue Jeans," the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a power with the people. He is in every sense popular, and constantly grows in the affections of the people, while Harrison, the aristocrat make shift, who at the last moment was forced to run, in the place of the disgraced Orth, makes no votes in the canvass.—He is a man of respectable talent, but with little sympathy for the people, and can never be a favorite.

Summing up the situation to-day, I may confidently say that the friends of Hendricks send greetings to the East, and tell the Democracy there that if they will redeem their promises and pledges of Tilden's strength in that section, Mr. Hendricks will take care of Indiana. The very best speakers in the State are billed for addresses all over the State from now until the election day. Hon. George W. Julian will speak here to-night. I have seen a copy of the speech sent out to the Associated Press, and can say that it is a most powerful political document. Twenty thousand copies have been ordered by the State Central Committee. Hon. D. W. Voorhees is also in the field and doing valiant work. A careful survey of the situation shows a steady progress for reform, and unless there occurs some wonderful change Indiana will go Democratic by 10,000 votes.

OHIO.

The Democrates enter the fight under more favorable circumstances than they have for several years. They are well prepared for an aggressive fight, and will make it. On the other hand the Republicans, with nothing but the bloody shirt to hide the enormous deformities of their party, its corruptions, its rascalities, and above all these, the hard times for which the people hold them responsible; loaded with these, it enters the contest at grave disadvantages, and, if thrown on the defensive, will certainly meet with defeat.

Indian War.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Sept. 1.

The Indian Commission have been engaged here to-day perfecting the plan of operations upon which to proceed on their arrival at the Agencies. They leave to-morrow morning.

A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry, on the 29th, at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman last night. The command was then on a trail, which is estimated at 10,000 ponies. The campfires indicate that there are seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe the Indians are almost destitute of food, and the trails left in the deserted camps indicate that they are reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. All of the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. Gen. Crook fully expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days.

☞ Stand Firm and don't be frightened at the military array with which the South is threatened. When the time comes, march up quietly and peaceably to the polls and deposit your ballot against the party which is now in power, and which depends upon intimidating the Southern white men for a further lease of power.

☞ The leaders of the Radical party in Forsyth of to-day, are the same who endorsed Gov. Vance's administration heartily in 1863, some three months after the issue of the proclamation which now claims such a prominent position in the Radical Winston paper, as well as all others of that stripe in the State, as an indictment against Gov. Vance.

We say, if they meant what they said in 1863, and we believe they did, what claim have they for sincerity now, when they are villifying Vance, whom they so unanimously endorsed then?

FOREIGN.

FIGHTING CEASED—THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE—SERVIA CAN'T ACCEPT THE PORTE'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The *Standard's* special says there has been no fighting around Alexanatz since August 26th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—All the Turkish ministers remain in office. The representatives of all the powers have received identical instructions and will today or Monday take official steps to secure an armistice. The entire city is illuminated in honor of the new Sultan. The Turkish and foreign shipping in the harbor is decorated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Subscriptions to the new Servian loan are eagerly taken.

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—The Servian Prime Minister says the state of affairs is changed. Servia will not be able to accept the rigorous conditions the Porte is inclined to impose. A change of sovereigns might retard negotiations and change the conditions of peace.

The heavy mortality among the Russian officers at the front gives rise to a painful rumor that all did not meet death at the hands of the enemy.

The weather continues unsettled and unseasonably cold as it has been throughout Great Britain for ten days past. There has also been an unusual quantity of rain, accompanied, in many sections, by violent winds. Similar reports have been received from France, Germany and Switzerland.

How the Radicals Robbed the School Fund.

[From the Wilmington Journal, 1872.]

In no respect possibly have the Radicals shown more plainly their wanton, wilful disregard of the best interests of the people than thay have in the matter of education. It is clearly one of the first duties of a State, if it would be prosperous and happy, to educate its children. No political party, therefore, having control of the Government to such an extent as to shape its action, can be held blameless if the children of the State, especially and particularly the poor children of the State, do not have placed within their reach facilities for acquiring at least those ordinary branches of education that a citizen must possess to enable him to transact the every-day business affairs of life.

Let us apply this test to the Radical party since it came into power April, 1868. From that time until 1st of October, the beginning of the next Fiscal year, there was not a dollar spent for teaching unless $69 paid to Ashley for services of clerk, can be considered.

During the Fiscal year, beginning on the 1st of October, 1868, there was spent out of the Educational Fund, $167,158.18. Not one dollar of this large amount was spent in teaching the poor children of North Carolina to read or write. Instead of that the Radical Legislature took $158,000 of that amount and paid it in part to themselves under the name of *per diem* at the rate of seven dollars a day. For this and other purposes, equally opposed to the advancement of the cause of education, we say, the Radical Legislature used $158,000. Three thousand dollars of the money was "loaned" to the University to pay the salaries of Professors such as Ashley's brother-in-law, Prof. Martling, so-called; Settle's cousin, Professor Patrick, the Banjo Player; John Pool's brother, President Sol. Pool; and Dickson, the Professor of Agriculture, who, in making contracts for clearing the College lands, it is said, specially reserved to the College, cut all of the hickory and tall gum trees because "they would split so easy and make such elegant rails," and Dickson was about the best man in the lot!

The balance of the amount, $6,158.18 is put down to what is called the "expense account." In this account we find that one J. W. Hood, a negro preacher, was paid $925 as salary as Agent of the Board of Education. He made a report declaring that the whites had burned the school-houses of the blacks and were interfering with their education. This report is a part of the work that this negro preacher Hood was paid $925 in the year 1868.

Not a dollar of this large sum of $167,158.18 was spent in teaching children to read and write. We get these figures from the Radical Auditor's official report.

During the Fiscal year beginning 1st October, 1869, there was spent out of the Educational Fund the sum of $203,311.01, which was expended as follows:

Invested in State Bonds,	$150,000.00
D. A. Jenkins,	131.29
Soper,	75.00
Costs in law suit,	29.20
Poll tax returned,	415 15
Paid to teachers of schools	38,981.86
Paid to Jno. Hood,	1,778.00
Loaned to University,	10,000.00
Loaned to D. and D. Asylum,	2,000.00
Total,	$203,311.01

The investment in State bonds has, of course, proved an entire loss as have the amounts paid to Hood and loaned to the University. Indeed, it is thought Professor Dickson will get his gum rails before the Educational Fund will get back its $10,000.

Not one-fifth of the whole amount expended was applied to Common Schools! Out of over two hundred thousand dollars expended, less than thirty nine thousand was paid to teachers.

Let us look into this matter a little further. $150,000 was invested in Special Tax State Bonds. These bonds are worthless, but the money with which they were bought was good money. $148,000 of it came from the sale of 4,000 shares of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. The *par* value of this stock was $400,000, and according to the terms of the late lease of that road, the parties who bought those 4,000 shares will receive each year $28,000! Had this stock been held, the Educational Fund would now receive a yearly income of $28,000 instead of holding worthless coupons of worthless Special Tax Bonds!

During the Fiscal year, beginning on 1st October, 1870, the Conservatives were partially in power, and during that time $177,497.96 was spent out of the Educational Fund. Of this amount the Radical Auditor's Report shows that $174,753.20 was expended for Common Schools. The account stands, therefore, as follows:

Under Radical rule from April, 1868, to 1st October, 1870, spent for teachers	$38,981.86
Under Conservative rule from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871, spent for Common Schools,	174,753.20
Difference in favor of Conservatives,	$135,771.34.

Comment is unnecessary. If our people feel an interest in the cause of education, and desire an economical administration of their affairs, let them vote for the candidates of the Conservative party.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 31.—A private telgram from Sydney, Nebraska, says: "Jones has just come in with Clark's pony express, and brings mail from North Deadwood, which was corralled by the Indians four days ago. Fifteen men were killed by the Indians last Sunday, and the bodies of four dead men are lying in Buffalo Gap."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Advices from Decatur, Texas, say the Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, step-daughter and four step-sons, were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair have been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the parties were rich.

POLITICAL NOTES.

VANCE AND A CONFEDERATE CONSCRIPT OFFICER.—Towards the close of the war, a *Confederate* Conscript officer by the name of Henry Lane, committed a number of outrages upon the citizens of Polk county. He imprisoned many, and was Kirk-like enough to shoot a few.

As soon as Governor Vance heard of Lane's lawless and bloody operations he ordered Col. Ceburn L. Harris, then commandant of the Home Guards at Asheville, to go at once to Polk county and stop the ruffian, and bring him to justice. Col. Harris, in obedience to Gov. Vance's order, went over to Polk, drove Capt. Lane out of the State, released all the prisoners, and set things to rights.

Many more acts of this kind will doubtless come to light before the end of this campaign; and Judge Settle will find that instead of injuring Vance by these stories concerning deserters, he is really developing facts that tend to Vance's lasting honor.—*News.*

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" (REPUBLICAN,) ON THE YELLOWSTONE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The *Tribune* says, editorially: "The end of the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley is most important. Three columns set out early in the summer to drive Sitting Bull and the Sioux across the Missouri to their reservation. The advance of one column was checked in a skirmish on the head waters of the Rosebud, and the cavalry of the Northern division were led into a death trap on Little Big Horn and butchered like dogs. Gen. Terry on the Yellowstone, and Gen. Crook at Goose creek, called for reinforcements, and after protracted delays effected a junction on the Rosebud.—Then began a wildgoose chase after the Indians. The valleys of the Rosebud, the Tongue and the Powder rivers were ransacked, but no Indians were found. Sitting Bull and his entire force had quietly crossed the Yellowstone and gone north.—Two regiments will be left in the valley during the fall and winter, and preparations will be made to resume operations against the Sioux early in the spring. The campaign, as a whole, reflects no credit upon our army. Sitting Bull is the only General who has won a reputation."

The Republicans are everywhere flaunting the bloody shirt. But that dingy garment cannot cover the ulcers which disfigure the body of their party, and all sensible people refuse to be diverted by it from the one real issue of this canvass, which is that of Reform. The true standard bearer is Samuel J. Tilden.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—Thurlow Weed, one of the most experienced and most adroit party managers the country has ever produced, in a recent letter to a friend, makes this candid admission "we (that is the Radical party) go into the canvass under great disadvantages, the administration is weak and the people want a change."

Thurlow Weed, our readers know, is one of the leading Republicans of the country.

THE TRUTH.—Most of the leading secessionists of '60-'61, in North Carolina, are now in close affiliation with the Radical party. Such men as William W. Holden, W. B. Rodman, R. P. Dick, R. C. Badger, William A. Smith, Thomas Settle, Tazewell Hargrove, Dr. Wheeler, and hosts of others made up the secession party in '61, and they are all leaders in the Radical party to-day.

The Long Island (N. Y.) City *Star*, heretofore an independent Republican paper, has now taken its stand for Tilden and Hendricks.

The New Orleans *Picayune* expresses much gratification at the indications of an increasing disposition among colored men in Louisiana to assume a more independent attitude in politics than they have hitherto taken.

In Wilkes county, some of Judge Settle's most prominent supporters were leaders of bands of thieves during the latter part of the war.

10th VOLUME.—That excellent paper, the Raleigh *News*, has entered upon its tenth volume.

Gov. Seymour, on account of bad health, declines the nomination for Governor of New York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The first official report of the fever published to-day, shows 356 cases, since August 21st, and forty deaths.

The Wilmington *Review* has been discontinued.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 50 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've 8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr. 5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've 2 20 p m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 a m	Arr. 3 00 p m
" Com. Shops,	8 13 a m	Lve 1 11 p m
Arr. at Raleigh,	2 45 p m	Arr. 7 12 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	8 00 p m	Lve 1 30 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m	
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m	
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m	
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m	

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL ITEMS

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged a advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRES Office.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G.
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

THERE are cases of petty theft reported almost every week, in this place and Winston, and it behooves parties to look well to their doors and windows being secured at night, and also when they may leave the house during the day. There are a great many *new arrivals* going about without any visible means of support, and we think it possible many of these cases might be reached through a mild application of the vagrancy act.

The Rough and Ready Fire Company were out with their apparatus, on Saturday afternoon.

The "Testimony of the Rocks" and the fences —Simmons' *Regulator*;—and, judging from the vast amount of lettering the nomadic artist of the brush left in his wake, we infer that he became thoroughly convinced, while here that the number of disordered livers was endless.

A genius of the palette and pencil must surely be amongst us, if we are to accept as proofs what we see in front of the several barber shops. The art elaborateness conceived in the "Centennial Pipe" sign one seldom meets with outside the studio.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the wagon-shop of Mr. Bevel, in Winston, late last Thursday night, but was quenched before any great damage was done, or any general alarm given.

TOBACCO.—Receipts of Tobacco are quite light, with prices remaining at about a stand still. The cultivators of the weed seem to be generally holding, in consequence of the general testimony given in as regards the next crop of this article. Dry handling, at present, any way.

CISTERN.—There is marked improvement in the look of the frame work of the old cistern, standing just to the left of the Southerly approach to Cedar Avenue, and although we do not, as a rule, go into ecstacies over new paint on anything, we admit that the present work is a great advance upon its wretched predecessor.

WEATHER.—We are having a season of delightful weather; streets and roads rather dry as it has not rained for some time sufficiently to saturate the earth.

MELONS AND CORN.—The general appetite is about appeased, as to melons and green corn, with a dead run upon the "blue bubbles" of the vineyards, which dead set, aforesaid, we imagine, is not objected to, to any considerable extent on the part of the growers.

Western North Carolina, judging from our exchanges, is full of delicious grapes.

There were largely attended camp-meetings at Kernersville and Clemmonsville, on last Sabbath,

We learn that a Tilden and Vance Club has been formed at Walnut Cove, with a membership of sixty or seventy. Several of its members came from the Republican ranks.—*Danbury Reporter.*

The change of schedule on the North Carolina Railroad delays our Raleigh mail *one day* in Greensboro. These delays are very annoying to say the least of it.

A protracted meeting is now going on at Friedland Moravian Church, near Waughtown.

Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence at Stokesburg, on Saturday, 9th inst.

The Northern Methodists have abandoned opening a Female Academy, at High Point.

Old Town Township Tilden & Vance Club numbers 112 and every one voters.

Cool mornings make one think of fires. Putting up stoves is accordingly in order.

During the month about 100 of our citizens will leave for the Centennial to enjoy themselves a few weeks.

A case came up before Squire Best's Court, on Tuesday, (removed from Bethania Township) in which Robert Eldridge (col.) charged Ned Clark (col.) with assaulting him with a deadly weapon, at a meeting near Bethania, on last Sunday a week ago. The evidence that came out resulted in both complainant and defendant being bound over to the next term of Superior Court. Both gave bond.

A TILDEN AND VANCE CLUB will be formed at Bitting's Store.

VISITORS.—"Mose" and "John," of the *Sentinel* brightened our office with their presence on last Saturday afternoon. Come, again, lads, and don't stay so——stay longer. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. Wm. M. Robbins will speak in the Court-house, this (Thursday) evening. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

WM. B. GLENN, Esq., Presidential Elector for this Congessional District, has been canvassing a number of counties and reports the Conservative prospects bright.

From the report of the *Watchman*, we learn he delivered a capital and telling address at Mt. Airy, on the condition of the country and the issues of the day.

THE BAPTIST MEETING at Clemmonsville on Sunday last was well attended. Elders Turner and Oliver conducted the services.

SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are requested to give notice that important business will be presented before the Literary Society on next Saturday evening, when a full attendance of the active members is earnestly desired.

A CROSS between the guinea-chicken and peafowl can be seen at A. Fogle's. It is larger than a hen, with the peafowl body and guinea head.

CLEMMONSVILLE.—The Tilden & Vance Flag Raising at Clemmonsville, on Saturday last went off gloriously. Messrs. Wilson and Watson addressed the large assemblage present with good effect.

Commissioner's Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met, on last Monday, at the Court-house.

C. S. Hauser renewed his official bond as Clerk of Superior Court, which was approved and ordered to be registered and filed. Also, the official reports of Tax Collector by C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., were examined and approved by the Board.

N. S. Cook came into Court and qualified as Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court.

Ordered, that Smiley Bros. be granted license to retail malt liquors in town of Salem, until April 31st, 1877.

A petition was filed creating a new election precinct in the town of Bethania.

Ordered, that notice be published in the newspapers that a petition is filed in the court, to change the election precinct from Hooksville to Bitting's Store, in Bethania township.

The Board went into an election for chairman, which resulted in the election of A. E. Conrad.

Ordered, that the county exhibit be made out and published in the *Republican* newspaper.

The Board proceeded to draw a jury for the Fall Term of Superior Court, 1876, as follows:

FIRST WEEK.—W. H. Goslen, F. L. Reynolds, M W. Norfleet, Wm. Peterson, Christian Reed, Philip Mock, George Mock, Jr., Wm. M. Linville, Joseph Davis, J. W. Boner, T. C. Walker, J. F. Grubbs, J. W. Kreegar, Gid L. Miller, J. B. Vest, Noah Hine, Jesse Wall, F. E. Keehln, T. N. Marshall, Caleb Johnson, T. L. Vaughn, G. W. Elliott, N. M. Kerner, David Shoaf, Josiah Waggoner, H. C. Hedgecock, T. J. Stauber, Len. Ketner, G. W. Johnson, Hezekiah Flinn, W. A. Lowrey, Charles Steiner, Solomon Franklin, Eli E. Hine, E. N. Speace.

SECOND WEEK.—R. L. Cox, J. M. Day, Wm. Ebert, Reuben Crews, Wm. B. Johnson, F. M. Pratt, Joseph Smith, Wm. Kapp, Sen., Thos. M. Hunter, Shadrack Morris, Smith Frazier, J. C. Roberts, Calvin Crews, Wm. Robertson, Eugene Kapp, A. J. Martin, John A. Fulp, J. N. Anderson.

If you have Sick Headache take a dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills; we know you will be sure to find relief.

OLD-TIME SALEM.—We believe there are at present only about nine houses remaining on our Main street (belonging to last century dates) that retain the look of really ancient buildings: they are the old Hotel, 1784; the old Congregation Store, 1774, remodelled, (later E. A. Vogler's former store); Mr. John Vogler's dwelling, 1772; the Boys' School House, 1794; the stone house on the South-Western corner of the Square; the "Brother's House," (now the Widows') 1768; the Bakery, Wm. Winkler's, remodelled, 1800; the Town Warden's House, 1797; and the frame house (formerly Mr. Fries,) just north of Patterson & Co's store.

On the off streets there are left, with the original look (although all are slightly changed), the Sister's House, 1785; Shober's dwelling, 1785; Shaffner's Shop, (not the older site of the Pottery, however) 1766; the Tannery, 1769; the Land Office, 1800; the old Slaughter House (now Peterson's Cabinet Shop); and the distillery (now W. G. Babnson & Co.'s' carriage factory.)

Other houses standing upon the sites of more ancient buildings, are either entirely new structures, or, the old frames so altered and remodelled by the magic of the mason, carpenter and painter, as to bear little resemblance to the former less pretentious pioneers.

Salem, with its conservatism, as regards growth and otherwise, has changed wonderfully during the last twenty years, nothing, of course (coming down to the last few years), in comparison with the metamorphosis that has characterized the history of our sister town, Winston, for the causes are not at all analagous, and, are in fact, so dissimilar as to forbid us from attempting to draw anything like a parallel.

Bring back a resident of some thirty years ago, to re-visit the scenes of old associations, in how many parts of town would he not be considerably puzzled to know his exact bearings; and, too, the new, strange faces he would meet at any and every turn would perplex him no end. Provided he sought for the old business faces, and those leading the trades, then how few, comparatively speaking, he would find left. Amongst the Bishops and fathers, in the Church, also, he would find the ranks sadly thinned. Many others he knew may still be living, but have long since sought homes elsewhere, out in this large busy world of ours. He would meet a number, certainly, who have weathered, measurably well, the battle of years, and a few, very old, who in that calm of age are quietly awaiting the end. The "vacant chairs" are many.—time has been busy with his scythe, calling them from time to eternity.

Our visitor would find his dear old church wearing the same look externally, as of old, although within the complete transformation would scarcely fail to astonish, and doubtless, if his heart spoke (if questioned) he would prefer to have found the plainness and simplicity which characterized its earlier days.

The Salem of to-day is far more active and busy—much larger and containing many more souls, with *change*, eloquent of advancement, written on everything; but we much mistake, if our pilgrim did not turn away disheartened, to question the gallery of years for his *old Salem*. Yet, as we feel unequal to the task of analyzing all the peculiar impressions and feelings of the visitant whom we summoned back amongst us, we will ring down the curtain for a change of scene.

FOR THE PRESS.

AIMLESSLY strolling along, the other night, we felt, as though never before, so entirely impressed with the beauty and charm of the enclosure forming our Public Square. How much history clusters about it—clinging to it and the old surroundings?

There, half shaded away by the night, stand the quaint, ancient buildings, just as they stood and looked in the old battle years of our first revolution,—just as when the red-coated legions of Cornwallis tramped through our streets; and, as later on the "father of his country" visited our town.

What a variety of gatherings have been held there—religious, social and political. We can recall the pathos of a somewhat dramatic episode, occurring there some years ago, when on the occasion of a large Sunday School Festival, one of the chief actors upon the scene, called upon any individual then present, who had been present at a similar event, 50 years ago, (giving at the time, the history of that day), to indicate the same by holding up their hands. Two or three fathers, tremulous with age, responded to the request—they were the remnant left. To some this may have seemed a slight and uninteresting feature of the days' doings, but it occurred to us, as being, in its simplicity and its teaching, infinitely grave and touching. How fast the old faces have gone—how silently yet surely they are passing off the scene—those we saw, so many a year, trudging up through the Square towards the old Moravian church, as the bell summoned them to leave their toil and their cares, and come into the temple and be reminded of the infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a God.

What strains of music—what choruses of voices have there floated out upon the ambient air—at one time setting the blood to tingling and dancing in a mad whirl of revelry, and, at another, some stray bit of a remembered melody (heard when we were not *alone*), leaving a cruel ache at the heart;—for, has not every heart its sad, silent memories, which naught on earth owns the power to sweep across and wake save the sacred religion of tones, as these tones reach the gray, misty seas of some deathless, hallowed past! Music may leave us, longing unutterably for that

"——touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

There, in the peace of night, stand, in their giant majesty, those lonely forest sentinels, with the moonlight tranquilly sleeping on their masses of foliage, looking down upon and shielding the long vista of memorable years. There yet, as in the decades of the "long ago," they stand, pulseless and silent upon the tenting ground of the past, their patient look and their strength, seeming to mock with a pitying smile, Earth's mutations.

The scene is fading; the gentle orb of night veils herself with a cloud, the lights are going out, and the late hour admonishes us to lay aside our pen, albeit a sense of the "unfinished" lurks about our perceptions, and we almost wish we had not essayed any expression of what have been, at best, but the random thoughts of an indifferent player upon the theatre of Life:

"We strut one little hour upon the stage,
And then——"

*****.

Mrs. JAY'S ADVICE.

Said Mrs. Crow to Mrs. Jay,
"A few words to you I have to say:
Pray, can you give me some advice
About making up my dresses nice?"
Says Mrs. Jay, "'tis not hard to do,
And I'll give some advice that will suit you."
"Do tell me quick," said Mrs. Crow,
"For I have tried every plan I know."
"Well, my dear friend," said Mrs. Jay,
"Just listen now to what I say:
To make your dresses fit to be seen,
You must always use a *Wilson Machine*;
For then you can do your sewing all right,—
Besides you'll find they run so light.
And then they are sold so *very cheap*,
That every family one or two should keep;
And another thing, my friend, you see,
With a machine you get all attachments *free*."
Mrs. Crow, she studied for awhile,
And as o'er her face there spread a smile,
She turned and said to Mrs. Jay,
"I'll have me a 'Wilson' this very day."
Two hours after this confab, Mr. Crow was seen,
Leaving A. M. JONES' with a $55 *Wilson Machine*.
All ladies who wish to take Mrs. Jay's advice,
Should get a *Wilson Machine* and make their dresses up nice.

To get a "Wilson" call on or address

A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

DIED,

In Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, on the 2nd inst., Mr. SAMUEL SPAUGH, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Spaugh was a well known and highly respected citizen.

In this county, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY JANE SWAIM, daughter of Wm. Thomas.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4: and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 00 to 10 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	12 00 to 15 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	25 00 to 35 00
Mahogany wrappers	18 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte, Aug. 21. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $1.00; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisky $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1876.

LADIES LIST.

Massiloon Car, Miss Marget Crouch, Miss Flora A. Cizart, Mrs. H. S. Livengood, Miss. Winnie Morgan, Mrs. Mary R. Sheets, Mrs. Louis Sheets.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

G. M. Cosby, R. T. Crouch, Mingo Foster, (col.) Poke Griffith, Anderson Griffith, Jun., J. H. Hill, Obediah Holland, Raymond Hall, James Martin, Matt. Martin, Clover Marten, F. H. Nesbitt, Abram T. Pitts, Cipp Rickard, care of B. Geeta, David Rominger, J. H. Wirley, J. W. Williams, Denas Yancy.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BLUM'S ALMANAC

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We again offer to the public **Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac**, as an advertising medium.

This Almanac has been published regularly forty-eight years, and has become, as it were, one of the institutions of the State. Its sales now extend all over the State, and portions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

EDITION, 31,000 COPIES.

Size of page 5 1-2 by 7 inches.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per page	$50 00
Half page	30 00
Third of page	20 00
Quarter page	15 00

Satisfactory reference can be given.

☞ Advertisers will please apply early, as the Almanac is nearly ready for the press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. August, 1876.

Great Bargains Offered in DRESS GOODS!

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th. 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.
A fine stock, cheaper than ever.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

SPRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.
A fresh supply,—Which come and buy. Cheap for Cash.
J. L. FULKERSON

Lot For Sale.

THE TOWN LOT, No. 219, at the South-East corner of West and Marshall streets, Salem, N. C., belonging to the Estate of Jacob Reich, deceased, is for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
W. AUG. REICH,
or E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 29, 1876.—35-3w.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces**, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

W. INSTON, - N. C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE**, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

LOCAL ITEMS

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged a advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.

J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

THERE are cases of petty theft reported almost every week, in this place and Winston, and it behooves parties to look well to their doors and windows being secured at night, and also when they may leave the house during the day. There are a great many *new arrivals* going about without any visible means of support, and we think it possible many of these cases might be reached through a mild application of the vagrancy act.

The Rough and Ready Fire Company were out with their apparatus, on Saturday afternoon.

The "Testimony of the Rocks" and the fences —Simmons' *Regulator*;—and, judging from the vast amount of lettering the nomadic artist of the brush left in his wake, we infer that he became thoroughly convinced, while here that the number of disordered livers was endless.

A genius of the palette and pencil must surely be amongst us, if we are to accept as proofs what we see in front of the several barber shops. The art elaborateness conceived in the "Centennial Pipe" sign one seldom meets with outside the studio.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the wagon-shop of Mr. Bevel, in Winston, late last Thursday night, but was quenched before any great damage was done, or any general alarm given.

TOBACCO.—Receipts of Tobacco are quite light, with prices remaining at about a stand still. The cultivators of the weed seem to be generally holding, in consequence of the general testimony given in as regards the next crop of this article. Dry handling, at present, any way.

CISTERN.—There is marked improvement in the look of the frame work of the old cistern, standing just to the left of the Southerly approach to Cedar Avenue, and although we do not, as a rule, go into ecstacies over new paint on anything, we admit that the present work is a great advance upon its wretched predecessor.

WEATHER.—We are having a season of delightful weather; streets and roads rather dry as it has not rained for some time sufficiently to saturate the earth.

MELONS AND CORN.—The general appetite is about appeased, as to melons and green corn, with a dead run upon the "blue bubbles" of the vineyards, which dead set, aforesaid, we imagine, is not objected to, to any considerable extent on the part of the growers.

Western North Carolina, judging from our exchanges, is full of delicious grapes.

There were largely attended camp-meetings at Kernersville and Clemmonsville, on last Sabbath,

We learn that a Tilden and Vance Club has been formed at Walnut Cove, with a membership of sixty or seventy. Several of its members came from the Republican ranks.—*Danbury Reporter.*

The change of schedule on the North Carolina Railroad delays our Raleigh mail *one day* in Greensboro. These delays are very annoying to say the least of it.

A protracted meeting is now going on at Friedland Moravian Church, near Waughtown.

Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence at Stokesburg, on Saturday, 9th inst.

The Northern Methodists have abandoned opening a Female Academy, at High Point.

Old Town Township Tilden & Vance Club numbers 112 and every one voters.

Cool mornings make one think of fires. Putting up stoves is accordingly in order.

During the month about 100 of our citizens will leave for the Centennial to enjoy themselves a few weeks.

A case came up before Squire Best's Court, on Tuesday, (removed from Bethania Township) in which Robert Eldridge (col.) charged Ned Clark (col.) with assaulting him with a deadly weapon, at a meeting near Bethania, on last Sunday a week ago. The evidence that came out resulted in both complainant and defendant being bound over to the next term of Superior Court. Both gave bond.

A TILDEN AND VANCE CLUB will be formed at Bitting's Store.

VISITORS.—"Mose" and "John," of the *Sentinel* brightened our office with their presence on last Saturday afternoon. Come, again, lads, and don't stay so——stay longer. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. Wm. M. Robbins will speak in the Court-house, this (Thursday) evening. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

WM. B. GLENN, Esq., Presidential Elector for this Congessional District, has been canvassing a number of counties and reports the Conservative prospects bright.

From the report of the *Watchman*, we learn he delivered a capital and telling address at Mt. Airy, on the condition of the country and the issues of the day.

THE BAPTIST MEETING at Clemmonsville on Sunday last was well attended. Elders Turner and Oliver conducted the services.

SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are requested to give notice that important business will be presented before the Literary Society on next Saturday evening, when a full attendance of the active members is earnestly desired.

A CROSS between the guinea-chicken and peafowl can be seen at A. Fogle's. It is larger than a hen, with the peafowl body and guinea head.

CLEMMONSVILLE.—The Tilden & Vance Flag Raising at Clemmonsville, on Saturday last went off gloriously. Messrs. Wilson and Watson addressed the large assemblage present with good effect.

Commissioner's Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met, on last Monday, at the Court-house.

C. S. Hauser renewed his official bond as Clerk of Superior Court, which was approved and ordered to be registered and filed. Also, the official reports of Tax Collector by C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., were examined and approved by the Board.

N. S. Cook came into Court and qualified as Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court.

Ordered, that Smiley Bros. be granted license to retail malt liquors in town of Salem, until April 31st, 1877.

A petition was filed creating a new election precinct in the town of Bethania.

Ordered, that notice be published in the newspapers that a petition is filed in the court, to change the election precinct from Hooksville to Bitting's Store, in Bethania township.

The Board went into an election for chairman, which resulted in the election of A. E. Conrad.

Ordered, that the county exhibit be made out and published in the *Republican* newspaper.

The Board proceeded to draw a jury for the Fall Term of Superior Court, 1876, as follows:

FIRST WEEK.—W. H. Goslen, F. L. Reynolds, M W. Norfleet, Wm. Peterson, Christian Reed, Philip Mock, George Mock, Jr., Wm. M. Linville, Joseph Davis, J. W. Boner, T. C. Walker, J. F. Grubbs, J. W. Kreegar, Gid L. Miller, J. B. Vest, Noah Hine, Jesse Wall, F. E. Keehln, T. N. Marshall, Caleb Johnson, T. L. Vaughn, G. W. Elliott, N. M. Kerner, David Shoaf, Josiah Waggoner, H. C. Hedgecock, T. J. Stauber, Len. Ketner, G. W. Johnson, Hezekiah Flinn, W. A. Lowrey, Charles Steiner, Solomon Franklin, Eli E. Hine, E. N. Speace.

SECOND WEEK.—R. L. Cox, J. M. Day, Wm. Ebert, Reuben Crews, Wm. B. Johnson, F. M. Pratt, Joseph Smith, Wm. Kapp, Sen., Thos. M. Hunter, Shadrack Morris, Smith Frazier, J. C. Roberts, Calvin Crews, Wm. Robertson, Eugene Kapp, A. J. Martin, John A. Fulp, J. N. Anderson.

If you have Sick Headache take a dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills; we know you will be sure to find relief.

OLD-TIME SALEM.—We believe there are at present only about nine houses remaining on our Main street (belonging to last century dates) that retain the look of really ancient buildings: they are the old Hotel, 1784; the old Congregation Store, 1774, remodelled, (later E. A. Vogler's former store); Mr. John Vogler's dwelling, 1772; the Boys' School House, 1794; the stone house on the South-Western corner of the Square; the "Brother's House," (now the Widows') 1768; the Bakery, Wm. Winkler's, remodelled, 1800; the Town Warden's House, 1797; and the frame house (formerly Mr. Fries,) just north of Patterson & Co's store.

On the off streets there are left, with the original look (although all are sligtly changed), the Sister's House, 1785; Shober's dwelling, 1785; Shaffner's Shop, (not the older site of the Pottery, however) 1766; the Tannery, 1769; the Land Office, 1800; the old Slaughter House (now Peterson's Cabinet Shop); and the distillery (now W. G. Balanson & Co.'s carriage factory.)

Other houses standing upon the sites of more ancient buildings, are either entirely new structures, or, the old frames so altered and remodelled by the magic of the mason, carpenter and painter, as to bear little resemblance to the former less pretentious pioneers.

Salem, with its conservatism, as regards growth and otherwise, has changed wonderfully during the last twenty years, nothing, of course (coming down to the last few years), in comparison with the metamorphosis that has characterized the history of our sister town, Winston, for the causes are not at all analagous, and, are in fact, so dissimilar as to forbid us from attempting to draw anything like a parallel.

Bring back a resident of some thirty years ago, to re-visit the scenes of old associations, in how many parts of town would he not be considerably puzzled to know his exact bearings; and, too, the new, strange faces he would meet at any and every turn woul! perplex him no end. Provided he sought for the old business faces, and those leading the trades, then how few, comparatively speaking, he would find left. Amongst the Bishops and fathers, in the Church, also, he would find the ranks sadly thinned. Many others he knew may still be living, but have long sincesought homes elsewhere, out in this large busy world of ours. He would meet a number, certainly, who have weathered, measurably well, the battle of years, and a few, very old, who in that calm of age are quietly awaiting the end. The "vacant chairs" are many.—time has been busy with his scythe, calling them from time to eternity.

Our visitor would find his dear old church wearing the same look externally, as of old, although within the complete transformation would scarcely fail to astonish, and doubtless, if his heart spoke (if questioned) he would prefer to have found the plainness and simplicity which characterized its earlier days.

The Salem of to-day is far more active and busy much larger and containing many more souls, with *change*, eloquent of advancement, written on everything; but we much mistake, if our pilgrim did not turn away disheartened, to question the gallery of years for his *old Salem*. Yet, as we feel unequal to the task of analyzing all the peculiar impressions and feelings of the visitant whom we summoned back amongst us, we will ring down the curtain for a change of scene.

FOR THE PRESS.

AIMLESSLY strolling along, the other night, we felt, as though never before, so entirely impressed with the beauty and charm of the enclosure forming our Public Square. How much history clusters about it—clinging to it and the old surroundings?

There, half shaded away by the night, stand the quaint, ancient buildings, just as they stood and looked in the old battle years of our first revolution,—just as when the red-coated legions of Cornwallis tramped through our streets; and, as later on the "father of his country" visited our town.

What a variety of gatherings have been held there—religious, social and political. We can recall the pathos of a somewhat dramatic episode, occurring there some years ago, when on the occasion of a large Sunday School Festival, one of the chief actors upon the scene, called upon any individual then present, who had been present at a similar event, 50 years ago, (giving at the time, the history of that day), to indicate the same by holding up their hands. Two or three fathers, tremulous with age, responded to the request—they were the remnant left. To some this may have seemed a slight and uninteresting feature of the days' doings, but it occurred to us, as being, in its simplicity and its teaching, infinitely grave and touching. How fast the old faces have gone—how silently yet surely they are passing off the scene—those we saw, so many a year, trudging up through the Square towards the old Moravian church, as the bell summoned them to leave their toil and their cares, and come into the temple and be reminded of the infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a God.

What strains of music—what choruses of voices have there floated out upon the ambient air—at one time setting the blood to tingling and dancing in a mad whirl of revelry, and, at another, some stray bit of a remembered melody (heard when we were not *alone*), leaving a cruel ache at the heart;—for, has not every heart its sad, silent memories, which naught on earth owns the power to sweep across and wake save the sacred religion of tones, as those tones reach the gray, misty seas of some deathless, hallowed past! Music may leave us, longing unutterably for that

"——touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

There, in the peace of night, stand, in their giant majesty, those lonely forest sentinels, with the moonlight tranquilly sleeping on their masses of foliage, looking down upon and shielding the long vista of memorable years. There yet, as in the decades of the "long ago," they stand, pulseless and silent upon the tenting ground of the past, their patient look and their strength, seeming to mock with a pitying smile, Earth's mutations.

The scene is fading; the gentle orb of night veils herself with a cloud, the lights are going out, and the late hour admonishes us to lay aside our pen, albeit a sense of the "unfinished" lurks about our perceptions, and we almost wish we had not essayed any expression of what have been, at best, but the random thoughts of an indifferent player upon the theatre of Life:

"We strut one little hour upon the stage,
And then——"

*****.

Mrs. JAY'S ADVICE.

Said Mrs. Crow to Mrs. Jay,
"A few words to you I have to say:
Pray, can you give me some advice
About making up my dresses nice?"
Says Mrs. Jay, "'tis not hard to do,
And I'll give some advice that will suit you."
"Do tell me quick," said Mrs. Crow,
"For I have tried every plan I know."
"Well, my dear friend," said Mrs. Jay,
"Just listen now to what I say:
To make your dresses fit to be seen,
You must always use a *Wilson Machine*;
For then you can do your sewing all right,—
Besides you'll find they run so light.
And then they are sold so *very cheap*,
That every family one or two should keep;
And another thing, my friend, you see,
With a machine you get all attachments *free*."
Mrs. Crow, she studied for awhile,
And as o'er her face there spread a smile,
She turned and said to Mrs. Jay,
"I'll have me a 'Wilson' this very day."
Two hours after this confab, Mr. Crow was seen,
Leaving A. M. JONES' with a $55 *Wilson Machine*.
All ladies who wish to take Mrs. Jay's advice,
Should get a *Wilson Machine* and make their dresses up nice.

To get a "Wilson" call on or address

A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
Salem, N. C.

DIED,

In Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, on the 2nd inst., Mr. SAMUEL SPAUGH, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Spaugh was a well known and highly respected citizen.

In this county, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY JANE SWAIM, daughter of Wm. Thomas.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th. That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4: and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 00 to 10 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	12 00 to 15 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	25 00 to 35 00
Mahogany wrappers	18 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte. Aug. 21. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 64; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Massiloon Car, Miss Margret Crouch, Miss Flora A. Cizart, Mrs. H. S. Livengood, Miss. Winnie Morgan, Mrs. Mary R. Sheets, Mrs. Louis Sheets.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

G. M. Cosby, R. T. Crouch, Mingo Foster, (col.) Poke Griffith, Anderson Griffith, Jun., J. H. Hill, Obediah Holland, Raymond Hall, James Martin, Matt. Martin, Clover Marten, F. H. Nesbitt, Abram T. Pitts, Cipp Rickard, care of B. Geeta, David Rominger, J. H. Wirley, J. W. Williams, Denas Yancy.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BLUM'S ALMANAC

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We again offer to the public **Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac,** as an advertising medium.

This Almanac has been published regularly for y-eight years, and has become, as it were, one of the institutions of the State. Its sales now extend all over the State, and portions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

EDITION, 31,000 COPIES.

Size of page 5 1-2 by 7 inches.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per page	$50 00
Half page	30 00
Third of page	20 00
Quarter page	15 00

Satisfactory reference can be given.

☞ Advertisers will please apply early, as the Almanac is nearly ready for the press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. August, 1876.

Great Bargains Offered in

DRESS GOODS!

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of

J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th. 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

SPRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.

A fresh supply,—Which come and buy. Cheap for Cash.

J. L. FULKERSON

Lot For Sale.

THE TOWN LOT, No. 219, at the South-East corner of West and Marshall streets, Salem, N. C., belonging to the Estate of Jacob Reich, deceased, is for sale.

For further particulars, apply to

W. AUG. REICH,
or E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem N. C., Aug. 29, 1876.—35-3w.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACL COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS, **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Donthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,

Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

Reform Campaign Song.

Sam Tilden is a gentleman,
A true and honest man, sir,
And when we call for honest work,
He's just the chap to answer.
He represents the very truths
That we have all been drilled in,
And we couldn't have to lead us on
A better man than Tilden.

The thieves and rogues have ruled the land',
And all the people swindled;
Expenses every year increased,
While revenues have dwindled.
'Tis time to drive the rats and mice
From out the Treasury buildin';
There's only one can do the job,
And him we call Sam Tilden.

The Empire State, so proud and great,
Was on the verge of ruin;
With Tilden for its Governor
'Twas saved from such undoin',
Because the task of smashing rings
Needs work that he is skilled in,
The man we want for President
Is honest old Sam Tilden.

He drove out all official thieves,
And stopped their shameful plunder,
And the way he brought the taxes down
Made people shout and wonder.
So now we want the offices
With honest fellows filled in,
And at their heads are proud to place
That honest man, Sam Tilden.

—*St. Louis Times.*

Don't Purchase
YOUR GOODS
Until You Examine
PATTERSON & CO'S
SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,
March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court,
This 14th day of August, 1876.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE

WHITE WASH
BRUSHES,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the
BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.
BUGGY, SULKY, WAGON. One horse.
Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,
Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C.
AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO. Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 55 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPROVE YOUR HOMES, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varied stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
5 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates. Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.
March 2nd, 1876. No. 9.

Drawn from Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,
WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS
BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

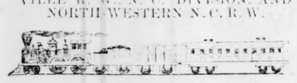
12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York

For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.



CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 42 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 35 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 35 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	5 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	Lve 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	Lve 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 30 a m
" Conn. Shops,	10 30 a m	Lve 8 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m	Arr. 8 60 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m	Lve 3 00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6.50 a m connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10.25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1.45 p m; leave Burkeville 5.20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8.30 a m.

Express trains will only make the following stops between Richmond and Charlotte, viz: Chula, Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee, Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be sold to passengers by this train to other than the points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address
JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain. are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MR. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.–14-tf.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
—AT—
W. T. VOGLER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

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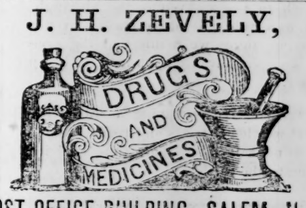

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